THE TEXAS QUESTION-EXTRACTS FROM J. Q. ADAMS' SPEECH.

We shall not be able to find room for the whole of Mr. Adams' profound and eloquent speech on the Texas Question. It would probably occupy nearly all our columns for several weeks. We must therefore be content with copying such portions of it as we think will be most interesting to the mass of our readers, leaving all who wish to read the whole in connexion, and to preserve it for future reference, to procure it in pamphlet form. It will be one of the most important documents which the contest with slavery has yet called forth. We commence our extracts with the re marks of Mr. Adams on the subject of

PEMALE PETITIONS

But, (said Mr. A.) I return to the subject on which I was speaking when last I addressed the House, viz. the depriving of one-half the people of the United States of the right to petition Congress; that half consisting, too, of the tender sex, whose very weakness should entitle them to the most scrupulous regard to all their rights. It was true that the right had not been directly and in terms contested by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations: but he had represented the exercise of it as disgraceful to those women who petitioned, and as discreditable to their own section of the Union, and to the nation at large. Now to say, respecting women, that any action of theirs was disgraceful, was more than merely contesting their legal right so to act: it was contesting the right of the mind, of the soul, and the conscience. It was on this account that Mr. A. had felt himself bound to take issue with the honorable chairman on that principle and to show that the very reverse was true, and that the right of petition is as strong and as whole and perfect in women as in the stronger sex.

[Mr. A. here recapitulated the grounds he had taken stronger sex. taken, stating again the precise position on which he took his stand.] As to the illustra-tions from ancient and from modern history which I adduced, to show that the sense of all mankind, as well in ancient as in modern times. has ever been, and still is, on the side of my position, I shall not at this time go further .-Yesterday I referred to one glorious instance of departure from the exclusive duties of the domestic circle, in the case of the ladies of Baltimore, who rendered themselves illustrious, and obtained a memorial in the history of their country by going directly in the face of the principle laid down by the chairman of the committee, a native of that city, and one of their

I will now only recur to one more example, which took place in a State very deeply con-cerned in this question; I mean the State of South Carolina.

Sir, I said that with this hand I have had the honor to present the memorials, petitions, and remonstrances, of more than fifty thousand women, in this House, and on this subject; as many, probably, as ten thousand of them being inhabitants of my district; which circumstance imposed on me a double, nay, a triple necessity of defending them and their character against the assault of the honorable chairman. But is so happens, that of the signatures to the 50,000 s, I do believe, in my conscience, that four-fifths, at least, have been obtained by the influence of two women of South Carolina, natives of that State; from their position, well acquainted with the practical operation of the system; intelligent, well educated, highly accomplished, and bearing a name which South Carolina will not disown. To these two women is their country indebted for a vast proportion of all the petitions coming from their sex in New England, on the subject of the Texian annexation. Their own names were attached to one of these petitions; and they are almost the only ones with which I have the honor to be personally acquainted. I say I have that honor; for I deem it an honor. But their right to petition this House on the annexation of Texas, as well as on the subject of slavery itself, its moral character as a system, its political character, and its influence on the history of mankind, has been openly denied. If there is a gentleman from South Carolina here who is anxious for a correspondence with those ladies for the purpose of a discussion of either or of all those points, I can answer for those ladies that it will be in his power to obtain what he wishes. And if he does enter on the discussion, all I shall say is that I wish him well out of it. (A laugh.)

[Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, here rose to explain. The gentleman from Massachusetts has alluded to two ladies, of my own State, and, as I understand, to co theirs which have appeared in the papers, and has spoken of their character in very exalted terms, and I do not in the least dispute what he has said; but I take this occasion to say that I have read the statements alluded to; and, though I know nothing personally respecting the ladies who have put them forth, I must say that I never saw such a tissue of prejudice and misrepre-sentation as is now going the rounds of the public papers under their names. I have held it my duty to say this, though I do it with reluctance and regret, in order to prevent any false conclusion which might be drawn from th lence of the Representatives of that State after what has been said by that gentleman.] Mr. Adams. Well; the gentleman admits

he has no personal acquaintance with these la-dies; and he has not ventured to impeach their characters, or denied that they bear a name which South Carolina will not disown. He says, however, that he has read their represen tations, as contained in the public journals, and that they are a tissue of prejudice and misrepresentation. I wish, if the gentleman pleases that he will be so good as to specify the partic-ular misrepresentations with which he charges these ladies, and each of them. He admits that their characters are of an exalted description; yet what they have given to the world is, it seems, a tissue of misrepresentation. Sir, the gentleman himself is in the case of many and many a slaveholder; he knows nothing of the real operation of the system. He speaks of what is known to him. I do not doubt in the least that he is, himself, a kind and indulgent master; so, I doubt not, are all the gentlemen who represent his State on this flo know not the horrors that belong to this system and attend it even in their own State; and when they are stated by those who have witnessed them, he calls the whole a tissue of misrepresentation. But, sir, I put him on the issue of the facts, now made up between him and those ladies. I doubt not, I deny not, the accuracy of his own representations, so far as he know of them; but he does not know the cruel, the tyrannical, the hard-hearted master. He does not know the profligate villain who procreates children from his slaves, and then sells his own children as slaves. He does not know th crushing and destruction of all the tenderest and holiest ties of nature which that system produces, but which I have seen, with my own eyes, in this city of Washington. Twelve months have not passed since a woman, in this District, was taken with her four infant children and separated from her husband, who was a free man, to be sent away, I know not where That woman, in a dungeon in Alexandria, killed

That woman, in a dungeon in Alexandria, killed with her own hand two of her children, and attempted to kill the others. She was tried for murder, and, to the honor of human nature I say it, a jury was not to be found in the District who would find her guilty. What was the consequence? A suit at law between the purchaser and the seller of the slave. The purchaser considering the contract violated, because

chaser considering the contract violated, because the slave had been warranted sound in body and mind, whereas the jury found a verdict de-claring her insane; which insanity they infer-

Nathan Winslow, Portland.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

MO. 29.

BOSTON, MASSACEUSETTS.

eding was the mob of which I have elsewhere

iven an account.* After that mob the regular neetings of the abolitionists were suspended for

want of a place to meet in. Incessant attempts were made to hire any kind of public building, but no one would take the risk of having his

property destroyed by letting it to so obnoxious

made in vain. At last a Boston merchant,

while to me they were, in some cases, personal

intention of attending an abolition meeting. This was no new resolution. From the outset

earnest in saying that I would attend one of their meetings. Would I go to this one if I

* Society in America, vol. i., p. 169-176. † Francis Jackson, Esq. President of the Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society.

set of people. For six weeks exertions were

R. G. Williams, N. Y. City, Thos. Van Ranselaer, " San'l, Dutton, Cazenovia, Yarah, Albany, Jas. C. Fuller, Skancateles. HISTORICAL.

T. Hambleton, Russelville, B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge, John Cox, Homorton. Rev. Chas. A. Boyd, Erie—

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ISAAC KNAPP.

was Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

> \$2.50 per sunum, payable in advance - \$3.00 in need from the time of subscribing. ict, in order to shield us from the fre

at of our entailes. Those, therefore, who is to be taken from the Post Office by us,

Willard Russel, Amherst.

Isaac Austin, Nantucket.

Enoch Perkins, Newton, Elias Richards, Weymouth, Thos. J. Baker, Worcester,

to elections at making one squere, or a space of

Newburyport, Win. Henderson, Hanover in Mansheld, I. M. Wilder, "Win. Carruthers, Amesbury

Salen, Wm. C. Stone, Watertown, at Dailey, Edw. Mansfield, Osterville

Pawtucket, Elias Smith, Providence.

See W. Senson, Brooklyn, Thos. Kinne, Jr. Norwich.

AGENTS.

NEW-HANDSHIRE. Plymouth, Willard vermont.

MASSACHUSETTS.

chason, Fall River.

EHODE INLAND.

a Rogert, Brewer,

rement, Woodstock.

Bishnell, Cincinnati, Jas. Austin, Marlborough, M. Johnson, "Los Holmes, Columbiana, N. Miller, Jr. Sandyville. Sandler, Raisin, Michigan Territory. e Potter, Cape Hayta.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the St. Louis Saturday News. STRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

Agraction of this Temple of Amalgama. the city of brotherly love, should not be I by any American citizen, who enterpet pretensions to patriotism. The man-When an association of with whatever avowed purpose they glass over their mischiefs, unite their ef-mourage on the morals and the political ations of the country, the summary pun-nt indicted by the indignant populace of a the most effectual chastening which hu-isdom can devise. A more direct and ned case of insolence and effrontery, have been contrived, than the parade amalgamation in the fashionable promthe city. A single shameless instance woman hanging to the arm of a neis sufficiently insulting to a people of the justify the demolition of the unsple of the abolition lecturers. It is in gest that laws can provide a remedy rank offences. To impose effectual restraints would impair personal freedom the liberty of the press, a sacrifice which sta has no claim to. His purposes wicked, his transactions have a lawless and institutional tendency, and in his moves towards the dissolution of the Union, he himself out of the protection of the laws. claws himself, and no act for his proteccan be enforced by the most energetic minof the law. As well might a rabid dog a trial by his peers, as an abolitionist who ap the combustible materials of a service and teaches in his lectures the chemical sof igniting the mass. There is no veil sophistry can impose, so impervious as the hypocrisy beneath it. Christianity s at the proposed connexion of fiends,

lice to see the battle fought in that Union where the traitors originate aid schemes; and it is cheering to just view the people of the free States bject which has so long agitated the The South may rest their case in the their spirited brethren of the North, guarantee their constitutional rights, thout waiting the tardy and futile prowes to lament violations of the law, and like that to which we refer, are ed seditious and immoral; but we soon denounce the sages of our revoluselels, as cast a shade of censure on the it the late Philadelphia affair. The sician, in desperate cases, applies the poison; but, like the surgeon he sets his ministry; so did the populace and nen. The offensive matter was conbut the flames expired within the temctors of this unholy temple, may think was fortunate that their ashes have not ak with the boldness and energy which sensible is not usual; but in extreme meies the conductors of the press are culwhen they adopt a milk and water course; a will be found too late to pour out lachrysentments over the remains of their counwn who are doomed by the treason of abo-

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

WHO ARE THE RIOTERS? As a solemn truth, we answer—the abolition-Pennsylvania Hall' has been destroyed ruey has been killed; but who caused as doings! As a solemn truth, we answer the abolitionists. The liberty of speech and freedom of the press, are two of the strong is abridge or destroy the one or the other. one who is dissipated in luxury;' another, one who raises an uproar or sedition.' Now, contend that the abolitionists are riotous, a, licentiously festive, seditious, turbulent, hat they knew the building of the 'Penn-nia Hall' would cause a riot in Philadel some day, when the corner stone was laid. then, are the rioters, but the abolitionth? The leaders of this political party, called solitionists, headed by Joseph Ritner himself, as the rioters, if effects are to be attributed to ises, and public opinion put at defiance by an a violation of common decency—the associa-of black and white—male and female. Is memory of our great and good Washington slandered by such a wretch as a Garrison, the people tamely to submit to such an oute, because there is no law to place the fellow on a gibbet? Is the Father of his countrynost virtuous and most beloved-to be called they! and yet the promoters of the abolition are be allowed to repeat their damned calum-Unfortunately, slacery existed in the coolding States at the time of the Declaration of American Independence, and as 'a ne-casary evil,' like many others belonging to poor human nature, could not be got rid of, and re-

luctantly received the sanction of the Patriarchs of the American Revolution. The Union was safe, happy and free, while slavery existed, and while there lived a Washington, Jefferson, and the despatch of business, where I should Patrick Henry, and to attempt to abolish it not learn what I wanted, I should wait for a less now, is to attempt to sever that Union. Who, perilous time; if it was a bona fide public meetthen, are the rioters, but the abolitionists? Can ing, a true reflection of the spirit and circuma lover of his country and this Union, with his stances of the time and the cause, I would go. eyes open, and with a proper understanding, The matter was presently decided by the areyes open, and with a proper understanding, encourage the abolition of slavery? Can an American freeman, for a moment, wish the murder of all the whites at the South, by a revenue of the blacks?

Trifling as these circumstances may now appear, they were no trifles at the time; and From H. Martineau's Retrospect of Western Travel. nany considerations were involved in the smal-SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN MASSACHUSETTS. lest movement a stranger made on the question. Some few years hence it will be difficult to believe what the state of the times was in some to avoid involving my host in any trouble I parts of the United States, and even in the martitine cities, in 1835. The system of terrorism companion to judge for herself what she would be seems now to be over. It did not answer its seems now to be over. It did not answer its purpose, and is dropped; but in 1835 it was new and dreadful. One of the most hideous features of the times was the ignorance and unconcern of a large portion of society about what was being done and suffered by other divisions giving an opinion on anything that I should do, of its members. I suppose, while Luther was that he might not be made more or less responsible for my precedings. toiling and thundering, German ladies and gen-tlemen were supping and dancing as usual; and while the Lollards were burning, perhaps little was known or cared about it in warehouses and announced our determination to our host and upon farms. So it was in America. The gentry with whom I chiefly associated in New York, knew little of the troubles of the abolition is in that city, and nothing about the state joke at all.

of the anti-slavery question in their own region.

In Boston I heard very striking facts which had taken place in broad daylight, vehemently and honestly denied by many who happened to be ignorant of what had been done in their very streets. Not a few persons applied to me, a ber; but he exerted himself to the utmost, being transfer for information about the state of the house of a gentlemen where we were to meet a few of the leading abolitionists, and dine, previous to the meeting. Our host was misstreets. Not a few persons applied to me, a stranger, for information about the grand revolution of the time which was being transacted, not only on their own soil, but in the very city of their residence. A brief sketch of what I saw and experienced in Boston during the author, the conversation was all about the southern gentry, in whose favor I said all I could, and much more than the party could readily receive; which was natural enough, saw and experienced in Boston during the adverted with the state of society actually was.

At the end of August a grand meeting was held at Fancuil Hall in Boston. The hall was warned once more that exertions had been made completely filled with the gentry of the city, and to get up a mob, and that it was possible we some of the leading citizens took the responsibility and conducted the proceedings of the day. turned into the street where the house of meet-The object of the meeting was to soothe the South, by directing public indignation upon the abolitionists. The pretext of the assembly was, abolitionists. The pretext of the assembly was, that the Union was in danger; and though the preamble to the resolutions declared disapprobasecured behind us.

preamble to the resolutions declared disapprocustion of the institution of slavery, the resolutions themselves were all inspired by fear of or sympathy with slaveholders. They reprobated all agitation of the question, and held out assurbing. The president sat at a small table by ances to the South that every consideration the folding-doors, and before her was a large should be made subordinate to the grand one of preserving the Union. The speeches were a disgrace to the constituents of a democratic rether house, its inhabitant, the gentleman who public, pointed as they were against those rights escorted us, and a clergyman who had dined of free discussion and association at the time with us. They remained in the hall, keeping acted upon by fellow-citizens, and imbued with the front door fastened, and the back way clear deference for the South. In the crowded as-sembly no voice was raised in disapprobation But the number of hooters in the streets at no

except when a speaker pointed to the portrait of Washington as 'that slaveholder;' and even then the nurmer soon died into silence. The gentlemen went home, trusting that they had quiring, with kindness, whether it revolted my put down the abolitionists and conciliated the feelings to meet thus in assembly with people of color. She was as much surprised as pleased lature of the State pass, in that very city, a sewith my English deficiency of all feeling on the ries of the State pass, in that very city, a series of thorough-going abolition resolutions, sixteen constituting the minority! while the South had already been long despising the half-and-half doctrine of the Fancuil Hall meeting!

Meantime, the immediate result of the pro-My next neighbor on the other hand was Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the anti-sla-very lecturer, who had just effected his escape, and was then on the sea. The proceedings began with the reading of a few texts of Scripture the president. My first impression was that he selection of these texts gave out a little vainlory about the endurance of persecution; but when I remembered that this was the reunion of persons who had been dispersed by a mob and when I afterward became aware how cruily many of the members had been wounded in their moral sense, their domestic affections, nd their prospects in life, I was quite ready to who had built a pleasant house for himself and yield my too nice criticism. A prayer then fol-lowed, the spirit of which appeared to me perhis family, said, that while he had a roof over his head, his neighbors should not want a place fect in hopefulness, meekness, and gentleness. in which to hold a legal meeting for honest ob-While the secretary was afterward reading her jects; and he sent an offer of his house to the ladies of the Anti-Slavery Society. They appointed their meeting for three o'clock in the hour. It was a short pencil note from one of the gentlemen in the hall; and it asked me fternoon of Wednesday, November 18. They were obliged to make known their intentions as whether I had any objection to give a word of they best could, for no newspaper would admit sympathy to the meeting, fellow laborers as we their advertisements, and the clergy rarely venhad long been in behalf of the principles in tured to give out their notices, among others, whose defence they were met. The ca clear as daylight to my coascience. If I had I was at this time slightly acquainted with been a mere stranger, attending with a mere three or four abolitionists, and I was distrusted stranger's interest to the proceedings of a party by most or all of the body who took any interest of natives. I might and ought to have declined in me at all. My feelings were very different from theirs about the slaveholders of the South; pixing myself up with their proceedings. But I had long before published against slavery, and naturally enough, as these southern slaveholders always declared my conviction that this was a were nothing else in the eyes of abolitionists, juestion of humanity, not of country or race; a oral, not a merely political question; a genefriends, and, in more, hospitable entertainers. al affair, and not one of city, state, party, or nation. Having thus declared on the safe side of the Atlantic, I was bound to act up to my It was known, however, that I had declared my laration on the unsafe side, if called upon of my inquiry into the question, I had declared that, having attended colonization meetings, and thought it a pity that the call had been made, though I am now very glad that it was, as it was the means of teaching me more of the temheard all that the slaveholders had to say for themselves and against abolitionists, I felt myper and affairs of the times than I could have self bound to listen to the other side of the quesknown by any other means, and as it ripened the regard which subsisted between myself and ion. I always professed my intention of seekng acquaintance with the abolitionists, though the writer of the note into a substantial, profitathen fully and involuntarily believed two or ble, and delightful friendship; but, at the moaree charges against them, which I found to be ment, I foresaw none of these good consequenwholly groundless. The time was now come for discharging this duty.

On the Monday, two friends, then only new Boston, except those of the abolitionists, would On the Monday, two friends, there only country would be completely changed, as I lergyman where I was staying, three miles from Boston. A late riot at Salem was talked over, a riot in which the family of Mr. Thompshould be suddenly transformed from being a guest and an observer, to being considered a missionary or a spy; and results even more seon had been driven from one house to another son had been driven from one nouse to another three times in one night, the children being rious than this might reasonably be anticipated. Snatched from their beds, carried abroad in the During the few minutes I had for consideration, old, and injuriously terrified. It was mentiond that the ladies of the Anti-Slavery Society were going to attempt a meeting on the next Wednesday, and I was asked whether I was in

which I had expressed throughout the whole of Follen's turn to speak. He was presently my travels through the South.

because it would be impossible to convey to my English readers my conviction of the smallness of the portion of American society which was concerned in the treatment inflicted upon me.
The hubbub was so great, and the modes of in
Much good was done by this afternoon's pro-The hubbub was so great, and the modes of insult were so various, as to justify distant observers in concluding that the whole nation had risen against me. I soon found how few can make a great noise, while the many are careless make a great noise, while the many are careless or ignorant of what is going on about a person a party with whom they have nothing to do; and while not a few are rendered more hearty n their regard, and more generous in their hositality, by the disgraces of the individual who s under the oppression of public censure. All hat I anticipated at the moment of reading the ate came to pass, but only for a time.

ones of the society I was investigating. The secretary's report was drawn up with re-tarkable ability, and some animating and beautiful letters were read from distant members of he association. The business which had been nterrupted by violence was put in train again; and, when the meeting broke up, a strong feelnacity had conquered violence, and no immeliate check to the efforts of the society was to

apprehended.
The trials of abolitionists of Boston were, however, not yet over. Two months before, the Attorney-general of the State had advocated in council the expected demand of the South, that abolitionists should be delivered up to the slave States for trial and punishment under southern laws. The fact is credible to those, and, perhaps, to those only, who have seen the pamphlet in reply to Dr. Channing's work on Slavery attributed to this gentleman. The South was not long in making the demand. Letters arrived from the governors of southern States to the new governor of Massachusetts. demanding the passing of laws against aboli-tionism in all its forms. The governor, as was his business, laid these letters before the legislature of his State. This was the only thing he could do on this occasion. Just before, at his entrance upon his office, he had aimed his blow at the abolitionists in the following passages of his address. The same delusion (if it e mere delusion) is visible here that is shared by all persons in power, who cannot deny that it; a vague hope that 'fate, or Providence, or something,' will do the work which men are of peace, like the abolitionists; victims, not per-petrators of violence. 'As the genius of our ntirely repugnant to laws impairing the liberty f speech and of the press, even for the sake of pressing its abuses, the patriotism of all classes citizens must be invoked to abstain from a can have no other effect than to render more oppressive the condition of the slave; and ainful subject where the Constitution leaves it, with the States where it exists, and in the hands f an all-wise Providence, who in his own good ime is able to cause it to disappear, like the avery of the ancient world, under the gradual operation of the gentle spirit of Christianity. The time is at hand. The gradual operation f the gentle spirit of Christianity' had already ducated the minds and hearts of the abolitionets for the work they are doing, but which the ears that they had the governor and attorney-eneral of the State against them, and the

ill be seen how their legislature was affected owards them.

As soon as they were aware of the demands f the Southern governors, they petitioned their egislature for a hearing, according to the invaable practice of persons who believe that they may be injured by the passing of any proposed aw. The hearing was granted, as a matter of ourse; and a committee of five members of the gislature was appointed to hear what the aboitionists had to say. The place and time ap-cointed were the Senate Chamber, on the after-

on of Friday, the 4th of March. The expectation had been that few or nonect;' but the event proved that more curiosity
was abroad than had been supposed. I went with my party, in the empty gallery of the Senate Chamber. The abolitionists dropped in ne by one; Garrison, May, Goodell, Follen, E. G. Loring, and others. The committee treated hem with ostentatious neglect, dawdling away the time, and keeping them waiting a full hour beyond the appointed time. The gallery filled apidly, and more and more citizens entered he room below. To our great delight, Dr. Channing made his appearance there. At length it was manifest that the Senate Cham-

which brought them together. The chairman and another of the five were evidently predetermined. They spared no pains in showing it, twisting the meaning of expressions employed by the pleaders, noting down any disjointed phrase which could be made to tell against those who used it, conveying sarcasm in their questions, and insult in their remarks. Two others evidenced a desire to fulfil their function, the state of the first transfer of the slave! I have no what woman's heart will not feel for her?—the bereaved and hopeless mother of the slave! I have no ehidren of my own—but I have ever loved them, and the more fondly since my heart has been touched in the blessed cause of humanity; and oh, I bless my God, that the child now smiling before me is not a SLAVE, liable to be torn at any moment from its maternal pillow—that that mother, who when now at the bare thought of separation is folding it yet closer to her heart has not the soul-consuming sorrow of the mother of the slave! I have no ehidren of my own—but I have ever loved them, and the more fondly since my heart has been touched in the total now smiling before me is not a SLAVE, liable to be torn at any moment from its maternal pillow—that that mother, who when now at the bare thought of separation is folding it yet closer to be read the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the high part of my own when he had the more fondly since my beart has been touched in the high part of my own beart will hav

Of the consequences of this simple affair it is he should be respectful to the committee; with an intimation to give any account, chiefly stopped by the chairman, with a command that he should be respectful to the committee; with only as a matter of favor. They protested against this, their hearing having bee ed as a matter of right; they refused to proceed,

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1838.

demanded a hearing as a matter of right; and it was granted likewise as an affair of course The second hearing was appointed for Tuesday the 8th, at the same place and hour.

Some well-meaning friends of the abolition-ists, had in the interval advised that the most ling the accomplished, popular, and gentlemanly of the Eventabolitionists should conduct the business of the slightest second day; that the speeches should be made sally, nothing remained which in the slightest second day; that the speeches should be made by Dr. Follen, Messrs. Loring and Sewall, and one or two more; and that Garrison and Gooding men of the apostleship, should be induced to remain in the background. The advice was righteously rejected; and, as it happened, theirs were the speeches that went farthest in winning over the feeling of the audience to their side ing of satisfaction visibly pervaded it. The I shall never forget the swimming eye and right of meeting was vindicated; righteous pertremulous voice with which a noble lady of the persecuted party answered such a suggestion as I have mentioned. 'Oh,' said she, 'above all things, we must be just and faithful to Garrison. You do not know what we know; that, unless we put him, on every occasion, into the midst of the gentlemen of the party, he will be torn to pieces. Nothing can save him but his being made one with those whom his enemies will not dure to touch.' As for Mr. Goodell, he had been frequently stoned. 'He was used to it.'
They appeared in the midst of the professional

gentlemen of the association, and did the most eminent service of the day. The hall was crowded, and shouts of applause broke forth as the pleaders demolished an accusation or successfully rebutted the insolence of the chairman. Dr. Follen was again stopped, as he was showing that mobs had been the invariable consequence of censures of abolitionism passed by public meetings in the absence of gag-laws. He was desired to hold his tongue, or to be respectful to the committee; to which he replied, in his gentlest and most musical voice, 'Am I, then, to understand that, in speak ing ill of mobs, I am disrespectful to the com-mittee?' The chairman looked foolish enough an evil exists, but have not courage to remove it; a vague hope that 'fate, or Providence, or tion. Dr. Follen fought his ground inch by inch, and got out all he had to say. The concreated to perform; men of principle and men duct of the chairman became at last so insufferable, that several spectators attempted a remonstrance. A merchant was silenced; a physician nstitutions and the character of our people are was listened to, his speech being seasoned with wit so irresistible, as to put all parties into good

The loudly expressed opinion of the spectators citizens must be invoked to abstain from a as they dispersed was, that the chairman had coussion which, by exasperating the master, ruined his political career, and, probably, filled the chair of a committee of the legislature for the last time. The result of the affair was that hich, if not abandoned, there is great reason the report of the committee 'spoke disrespectto fear will prove the rock on which the Union fully of the exertions of the abolitionists, but will split.' . . . 'A conciliatory forbearance,' rejected the suggestion of penal laws being he proceeds to say, 'would leave this whole passed to control their operations. The letters passed to control their operations.

from the South therefore remained unanswered The abolitionists held a consultation whether they should complain to the legislature of the treatment their statements had received, and of the impediments thrown in the way of their self-justification. They decided to let the mat ter rest, trusting that there were witnesses enough of their case to enlighten the public mind on their position. A member of the leg-islature declared in his place what he had seen overnor would fain have put off. It thus apordered that they had the governor and attorneynears that they had the governor and attorneynears that they had the governor and attorneynormal they had the governor and they be censured. As the aggrieved persons made ealth, learning, and power of their city. It no formal complaint, however, the matter was dropped. But the faith of the abolitionists was justified. The people were enlightened as to their position; and in the next election they re-turned a set of representatives, one of whose earliest acts was to pass a series of anti-slavery

resolutions, by a majority of 378 to 16.

These were a few of the signs of the times in Massachusetts when I was there. They proved that, while the aristocracy of the great cities were not to be trusted to maintain the great principles on which their society was based, the body of the people were sound.

CHARLES STUART .- This excellent, humble but the parties immediately concerned would be present at the discussion of such 'a low subon a visit to Great Britain, where we have heard occasionally of his presence at anti-slaveast before the appointed hour, and took my seat ry-meetings. For zeal for the truth and devoseen his equal. He is not a popular speakerthere is a want of unity and connection mani fested in most of his extemporaneous effortsbut he is always solemn-impressive, and, at times exceedingly eloquent. In looking over some notes by us of his remarks before the Salem (Mass.) Female Anti-Slavery Society, we find the following tender and appropriate closing appeal.

length it was manifest that the Senate Chamber was not large enough; and we adjourned to the Hall of Representatives, which was soon about two thirds filled.

I could not have conceived that such conduct could have been ventured upon as that of the chairman of the committee. It was so insulting as to disgust the citizens present, whatever might be their way of thinking on the question—'the half done what she could!' Torn from the rolld!—what has the poor slave save her children? on which brought them together. The chairman and another of the five were evidently predeter. 'My dear Sisters!-we need all your tender and ho

During the few minutes I had for consideration, the wife of the writer of the note came to me, and asked what I thought of it, begging me to get quite at liberty to attend to it or not, as I liked. I felt that I had no such liberty. I was presently introduced to the meeting, when I offered the note as my reason for breaking the silence of a stranger, and made the same declarations of my abhorrence of slavery, and my agreement in the principles of the abolitionists Oh, sisters !- if your hands ever hang down-if your

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red from the fact of her having killed her own children. Sir, it was the verdict of an honest jury. The act was not murder. I have seen woman, and her surviving children. She attempted to kill the other two, but they were saved from her hands, and I hope are now free. I say the jury was an honest jury. They did not dare to convict her of murder, though the fact that she killed her children with her own hand was clearly demonstrated before them. The woman was asked how she could perpetrate such an act, for she had been a woman of unblemished character and of pious sentiments. She replied, that wrong had been done to her and to them; that she was entitled to her freedoin, though she had been sold to go to Georgia; and that she had sent her children to a better world. The jury took testimony as to her state of mind; for they were desirous to find, if possible, that she was insane.

[Mr. LEGARE, of South Carolina, here rose, and called Mr. A. to order. What he was talking about had nothing to do with the question before the House, which was the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. ELMORE requested his colleague to let the

gentleman go on with his insane ravings.

The Chair said it was within the limits of order to give reasons why Texas should not be annexed to this Union; but in stating those reasons there must be some limit; the matters stated must have a connexion with the subject; when that was wanting, they ceased to be order. It was a delicate and difficult task to draw the precise line; he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would do this for himself. without the necessity of being checked by the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS. I had but a little more to state. The woman was acquitted, as I have said, on the ground of insanity; and I have seen timony on which that verdict was founded. It consisted of testimony in vague and indefinite terms, and mainly of the testimony of another colored woman, who stated on her oath that she did believe the woman not to be of sane mind. She was asked, why? Her answer was conclusive; she asked, 'would a mother that was of sane mind kill her own children?' alleging the fact itself as the chief foundation of her be That was all the answer she gave, and the jury, on that reply, and other testimony of a similar character, acquitted the prisoner.

Here is a single incident in the history o

slavery in this District of Columbia, of which I speak, because I was a witness to it. And now, sir, if this debate shall be properly reported, (as I have no doubt it will be,) and shall go throughout this country, I do not doubt but through the whole southern portion of the Union there will be raised one universal shout. that the whole statement is 'a tissue of prejudice and misrepresentation!"

I have stated all this in reply to the gentleman from South Carolina, who has told us that similar statements made by those two distinguished ladies of South Carolina whom I have referred to, are one tissue of misrepresentation and prejudice. I, for one, believe in the whole of facts stated by those ladies in communications addressed to their sisters in a different part of the Union. They are precisely that kind of misrepresentation a sample of which I have now given to this House in the facts I This I say, calling on that gentleman, or any other gentleman from that State, in answer to these insane ravings of mine, to state facts, and bring the proof that what I have stated is 'a tissue of misrepresentation.' I say that this story is but one of multitudes of the same kind, not perhaps equally horrible, but all of the same moral complexion, pervading that entire portion of the Union where man is held in slavery to man.

But this is a digression. The crime of the petitioners whose memorials I have presented here, has been the signing of those memorials, which they did on the principle that the annexation of Texas cannot take place without extending and perpetuating the horrible system of which I have given to the House of the native fruits, and those ladies of South Carolina have given many more. Their crime has been merely the signing of petitions against admitting Texas into the Union, because it will extend and perpetuate slavery. I say it is no crime. I say it is not discreditable to those ladies. I say it is directly the reverse,

being, on the contrary, highly honorable to them.

I do not, however, mean to be understood as on ordinary occasions, for women to step withso consider it; and I say that, when they do so depart from their ordinary and appropriate sphere of action, you are to inquire into the motive which actuated them, the means they employ, and the end they have in view. I say further, that, in the present case, all these, as well the motive as the means and the end, were just and proper. It is a petition-it is a prayer -a supplication-that which you address to the Almighty Being above you. And what can be more appropriate to their sex? Sir, it has occurred to me, when I have observed the attitude in which the slaveholder stands before this House, in comparison with that which these women have assumed in regard to it, that they present the personification of two of the passions which has been drawn by one of the greatest poets of England. In his celebrated Ode to the Passions, he gives to those which are of a harsh, strong, and rigorous character, the male sex while those of a soft, amiable, and tender kind. he represents as women. After a description of Hope, as occupied in charming herself and all about her with her song, he adds:

'And longer had she sung-but, with a frown, And Priger had she sung.—but, with a frown,
Revenge impatient rose.

He threw his blood-stained sword in thunder down,
And with a withering look
The war-denouncing trumpet took,
And blew a blast so loud and dread,
Were ne'er prophetic sounds so full of wo.

And ever and anon he beat The doubling drum with furious heat: And tho', sometimes, each dreary pause between, Dejected Pity at his side

Her soul-subduing voice applied, i still he kept his wild, unalter'd mier hile each strained ball of sight seemed bursting from

There is the slaveholder, and there is the female petitioner against the annexation of Texas. [MR. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina here rose. I wish, with the permission of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams bowed.) to ask him to explain the consistency of his argument in two particulars. If his object really is to prevent slavery, I ask him whether he is not convinced that slavery will exist in Texas whether she shall be annexed to this Union or not? And whether, on this point, the only difference will not be in this: that if she comes into the Union, she will get her slaves from the United States, and if she remains without she will get them from Africa? And whether, therefore, the effect of his opposing her admission is not the extension of the African slavetrade, with all those things which he has chosen to call the horrors of that trade? I should like to have him reconcile these apparent incon-

Mr. Adams. It is not difficult to answer the gentleman's questions. I believe, if Texas is not annexed to this Union, that the time is not remote when there will not be a slave either in chese States or in Texas. I believe that, if Texas is excluded, in the first place she will operate as a drain for the slaves from South Carolina, and that that State will be so drained of

the first to urge the propriety of abolition. face the instant I entered on the most important Here many Southern gentlemen laughed. It is so now in the West Indies. The slaveholders themselves are the first to emancipate their who had confined themselves to one side of that slaves, after having once tried the experiment of question. The House, in this decision, seems the effects of freedom. I say that, when the to have followed an example set them elsewhere slaves shall have, to a great extent been drained -I will not name the place-where all the eloff, the interest of the slaveholder will prompt oquence of the body has been opened in favor him to do the same thing here. It will then of the annexation, and no answer at all has be his interest, as it is now his duty, to put an end to the whole system. And, if it shall once be abolished there—as in my prayers to Almighty God I nightly and daily invoke Him was of opinion that this would be the course that it may be-slavery in Texas will fall of it- pursued in this House also. That all elf. A slave State, like Texas, could not exist wished to speak in favor of annexation and o both free. But if Texas is to be admitted; and if we are to hear lessons in philosophy, such as we have lately had addressed to us, teaching that slavery is a blessing and a virtue; if, I say, we are to have schools where it shall be taught and this shall be accompanied by the decree term slavery is used, mum is the worda sovereign State, making it death to deny the doctrine-then, indeed, I believe that slavery will not be confined to the States south of the Potomac; and the inevitable consequence will be that all laws against the slave trade are be, that all laws against the slave trade are cruel and tyrannical, and that the slave trade ught to be restored.

MR. CAMPBELL again interposed. The genman must pardon me, but I must take the iberty to remind him that he has not answered my question. It cannot be denied that Texas if not admitted into the Union, will get her slaves from Spain, the West Indies, or Africa and keeping her out is therefore but an indirec node of cherishing and increasing the slaverade. And I must inform that gentleman that the agitation of the question here has done more to rivet the system upon the South than all the false philosophy in the world ever has done, or can or will do. It has led to further nvestigation of the subject at the South; and that investigation has satisfied all sound minds that slavery is neither a moral nor a political evil; and, if we view the matter as mere phiinthropists, it must be admitted that the em has been productive of great good. The investigation has relieved many minds from very ainful and uneasy feelings, by convincing the hat slavery is no sin, and that, as I have said, is neither a moral nor a political evil.]

Mr. ADAMS. I am happy to hear what the answer pretty directly in point. If slavery ceases in Texas, she will not get her slaves Is that no answer? But as from any place. States or from Africa, is only a question of avarice, as to who shall breed these human chattels. The direct consequence of his theory is, that the slave trade ought to be encouraged. It is a good thing. The more slaves the better. It is benefit to them to be brought from Africa into this Christian country—a great benefit; and, therefore, it ought to be made as extensive as To the House of Representatives of the United States possible. I say that that is a good and logical conclusion from the gentleman's premises. the Declaration of Independence, that 'all men are born free and equal,' is there held as incen- of the signers is, I presume, a mother, a wife, a diary doctrine, and deserves lynching; that the daughter, or a sister of some constitue at of mine. claration itself is a farrage of abstractions. Personally the petitioners are unknown to me. I know all this perfectly; and that is the very reason that I want to put my foot upon such doctrine; that I want to drive it back to its the world. Sir, this philosophy of the put together. They point to us as a nation of liars and hypocrites, who publish to the world that all men are born free and equal, and then hold a large portion of our population in bon-

But I have been drawn into observations which are here very much out of place; and probably not have made, and The first was entirely from women: this is which I should will put such questions, he must expect to re-this House, but whether it is the soler judg-ceive answers corresponding to them; and he ment of the People of these United States, that thers, who are far deeper thinkers than I, not of the gentleman's principles will come back the chairman of the committee from whom the lative body of this free republic, to avow opin- report. He said: as such as we have just heard from the lips of that gentleman. I shall dismiss that branch of the subject now. If the gentleman is desirous that these persons would be satisfied as long as Texas remained out of the Union, and, at all events, until she remained out of the Union, and, at all events, until she remained out of the Union, and, at all events, until she strict scrutiny of the question of slavery, in all

to annex Texas or any other foreign State to the Union. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to slavery and to the action of the House in denying to slaves the right of petition. The Speaker called him to order, Mr. Adams appealed, and the House sustained the decision of the chair. On the following day, Mr. Adams. cision of the chair. On the following day, Mr. Adams referred to this decision in the following terms:

and resolutions of State Legislatures, a vast pro- morials come, but discreditable to the nations. portion of them against, and some few in favor Sir, was it from a son-was it from a fatherpresented in this House, and, among the rea- Does the gentleman consider that women, b ing the first and the greatest of all. Yet, when and of distress, perform an office discreditable I came to touch that point of my argument—as to themselves, o the section of country where soon as I came to name the word 'slavery'-I they reside, and to this nation? I trust to the

Hamlet, 'the part of Hamlet being, for this section of the Union and to their country? Sir, if there is any thing in which they could do honor to their country, it was in this very admited as relevant. I wish to conform my-self to the decisions of the Speaker, and of this tition Congress on political subjects. Why, sir House; but I confess the decision has changed my previous opinion, viz. that the subject of Texas was, at last, to be opened. I understood has an agency—every thing which relates to that it had at length been conceded, not to me, nor peace and relates to war, or to any other of the to those who think with me in this matter, but to a certain portion of this House, representing the ious with myself to have the whole subject discussed. I had thought that to their wishes, at least, the point had been conceded. I felt confirmed in that conclusion by the amendment of of a whole nation from the land of Egypt, under feted by the honorable gentleman, from South the guidance of Moses and Aaron? Carolina, (Mr. Thompson.) proposing that the language of Miriam, the prophetess, when, President shall be directed to enter upon nego tiations for the annexation. When that gentlenan shall come to address the House in support it is saidof his amendment, how he will do to steer clear of the subject of slavery. I confess I am totally unable to foresee. But I did not expect, when the gentleman from South Carolina had prevailed on the friends of the Administration to

tween two States like this Union and Mexico, slavery would be permitted to do so, but that no our children and youth that slaves are chattels I understand, are very anxious to have the Texthat slavery is a benevolent institution of God ian question opened. Still, the moment the

Digito compesce labellum

IMr. Pickens here rose to explain. He said in or out of order. He had not called the gentleman to order, or shut the doors of discussion upon him, in relation to any subject he chos to argue. He had never voted to gag the gen-But when he had been called to vote thether the gentleman was or was not in order, he had no alternative. Believing the gentleman to be out of order, he had voted that he vas out of order. He could vote no other way.]

The CHAIR here reminded Mr. ADAMS that the decision of yesterday, on the question of order, was not now before the House

Mr. Adams resumed. Well, sir, I was simply saying that my argument must necessarily be crippled when I am arrested on a charge of disorder not specified. The CHAIR said I was making remarks that were irrelevant, and then came a decision of the House in perfect conformty with its resolution of the 21st of December. The CHAIR again said that the decision of

CHAIR, as subsequently confirmed House, was not now in question. He hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would conhimself to the question on the resolution fine

respecting Texas.
Mr. Adams. Well, relevant or irrelevant, I gentleman has to observe, and equally bappy to United States had, by a resolution of this House, been deprived of the right of petition guarantied to the People of the United States by the Constitution.

I now come to a much more numerous class. to the theory which he now advances, if it be true, then the more slaves the better; and In doing so, I shall be obliged to refer to the whether Texas shall get them from the United first petition on this subject of annexation; it was presented by me, and, on presenting it, I moved its reference to a select committee, but the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs immediately claimed that it should be referred to them. It was from 238 women of Plymouth, and was couched in the following words:

The undersigned, women, of Plymouth, (Mass.) thoroughly aware of the sinfulness of slavery, and the am well aware of the change which is taking tension in our country, do most respectfully remon-place in the moral and political philosophy of the South. I know well that the doctrine of Texas to the United States, as a slaveholding territory.

That is the whole of the petition. Every one

On the same day, I presented a second petition, which was included under the open of the same resolution of the House. It is from fountain—its corrupt fountain—and pursue it till it is made to disappear from this land, and country of Plymouth. The men, I presume, are county of Plymouth. The men, I presume, are all my constituens; the women stand, I presume, South has done more to blacken the character in the same relations to them as did those I last of this country in Europe than all other causes referred to to other constituents of mine. This petition is still shorter than the last.

To the Senate and House of Rens, of the United States The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of Hanover, Plymouth county, in the State of Mass achusetts, respectfully pray your honorable body promptly to reject all proposals for the annexation of Tes as to this Union, from whatever source they have come.

ertainly not with the torce I have endeavored to part from men, and part from women, more rive them, had it not been for the interruption than half of the signers being of the female sex. the gentleman from South Carolina. If he I will not ask whether it is the judgment of will receive not only my answers, but those of the right of petition itself is to be denied to the only in this country, but abroad; for this debate will that women, as such, shall not petition this go on the wings of the wind. The account House ? Let me not misrepresent this House, or from all parts of Europe and of the civilized report on the Texas memorials comes. I will hisses and execrations, that a man read a passage or two from the speech of the Hon. should have been found, in the highest legis- gentleman (Mr. Howard) who introduced that

'As to the numerous petitions of individual's remo again expressed a desire to come in. Many of these petitions were signed by women. He always felt restrict scrutiny of the question of slavery, in all petitions were signed by women. He always feat reits bearings, either at this session or the next, and God shall give me life, and breath, and the faculty of speech, he shall have it, to his heart's content.

petitions were signed by women. He always feat regret when petitions thus signed were presented to the House relating to political matters. He thought that these females could have a sufficient field for the exercise of their influence in the discharge of their duties to their fathers, their husbands, or their children, cheer-the the stripe, and shedding over it the mid Mr. Adams then proceeded to show, that, under the ing the domestic circle, and shedding over it the imid Constitution, no branch of the government had power addinge of the social virtues, instead of rushing into annex Texas or any other foreign State to the Union, in the course of his remarks, he alluded to shavery and the departure from their proper sphere, in which there this departure from their proper sphere, in which there was abundant room for the practice of the most extension

Yes, sir, he considered it 'discreditable,' not Vast multitudes of petitions and memorials only to the section of country whence these meof the annexation, had been sent up here and was it from a husband, that I heard these words ! sons urged against the annexation, SLAVERY be- petitioning this House in favor of suffering was forthwith arrested, as entering on matter good nature of that gentleman that he will retract such an assertion. I have a right to make this call upon him. It is to the wives and to of great embarrassment to me. It places me the daughters of my constituents that he applies this language. Am I to consider their conduct this language. Am I to consider their conduct in petitioning this House as a discredit to that southern extremity of the Union, equally anx-

'And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron,

its slave population that the white inhabitants, including the gentleman and his friends, will be that those doors were to be slapped to in my that he finds the principle that it is improper

ictory of Deborah?

And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, ne judged Israel at that time. And she dwelt under he palm tree of Deborah, between Ramah and Bethel, a Mount Ephraim; and the children of Israel came to her for judgment.'

Has he never read that inspiring cry-

non, saved her people and her country?

en thee to half of the kingdom. Sir, I might go through the whole of the sared history of the Jews, down to the advent of our Saviour, and find innumerable examples of omen, who not only took an active part in the olitics of their times, but who are held up with onor to posterity because they did so. I might oint him to the names of Abigail, of Huldah, in the days of the captivity slew Holofernes, the commanding general of the King of Babyon. But let me come down to a happier age

miracle ever performed by our Saviour while be was on earth-I mean the raising of Lazarus om the dead; and I could not but be struck by the remark of the preacher, a gentleman u known to me, that the Saviour performed this tupendous miracle at the petition of a woman gentlemen will consult the sacred record, they

will find that the fact is so.

But now, to leave sacred history, and go to profane history. Does the chairman of mmittee find there that it is 'discreditable for women to take any interest or any part in political affairs? Let him read the hi Grecee. Let him examine the character of As- wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer.' pasia, and this in a country where the conduct nd freedom of women were more severely restricted than in any modern nation, save among the Turks. It was in Athens, where female haracter had not that full developement which DEAR BRO. JOHNSON: s permitted to it in our state of society. Has A few days since, while walking among the hills and her son when going out to battle, 'My son, ments in the tavern of a flourishing village, to rest me come back to me with thy shield, or upon thy hield?' Can he have forgotten the mnumerable instances recorded by the profane historians. news of the day. It was the Boston Norning Post of where women distinguished, nay, immortalized their names, by the part they took in the afcle, which I supposed, of course, to be editorial, as no airs of their country

Has he never read the history of Rome? [Here the morning hour expired.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following paragraphs are from the pen of a zealous and indefatigable abolitionist, whose contriutions are always welcome -Ed. Dib.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Many persons sup-Free church at New Haven, under the pastoral hood respecting the colored people of Upper Canada. ts commercial intelligence.

science, after all, in the establishment. May it be greatly increased!

Pennsylvania Hall opened an avenue to the idol that has since been crowded by the colonization devotees. They always follow in the wake of popular tumult against abolitionists and ree people of color. There are many who will address meetings, or make donations, under such excitements, not because they love the olonization scheme, but because they hate abditionists and colored people. It is a spite conern. But it is spitting in the north wind, as Dr. Franklin once remarked. Free people of color (except one now and then) are too wise to be taken in by the 'colonization delusion,' and every slave emancipated on condition of going to Africa (and held as a slave until his rrival there-as they all are) is a palpable violation of their own constitution. They work desperately, because their time is short.

'GIVE US BUT LIGHT.' - Ajax quoted by Pieront. Let them have it-a floood of light! The eyes and ears of the community are now open, anxious for instruction. Abolitionists you aware of the emergency? Cover the land then with the white leaves of our publications. Buy, read, lend, distribute-with un-Sow the seed plentifully, and you will have a pienteous harvest. Money is wanted and so is labor. Let us work hard this year to open the eyes of our countrymen, and pray that God will touch their consciences and their hearts as with a coal from the altar!

A Good Example. Many persons have ed the labors of the abolitionists in Great Brit- years ago, at Rochester. Having partially recovered ain, on several occasions, during a few years Society, it is true, is differently constituom what it is here; still, I doubt not, one secret of the astonishing success of our down, captured and taken to B., where he entered a trans atlantic brethren is their singleness of view, and devotedness to one object at a time. When a man is going on an Express, he must not stop to pick berries * or to discuss subjects foreign to his errand, but keep his eye steadily fixed on the object and only of his interest and end taken to B., where he entered a barber's shop, under the presence that he wanted to shave—seized a razor, and in a trice the blood was flowing freely from his throat against the glass before which he stood. Having cut two or three deep gashes fixed on the object and end of his journey, and he fell to the floor, and bled like a slaughtered animal. press on with all his might-trusting in the His master, thinking his property destroyed, mounted

ways predicting collision between the Ameri-can Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, dence would have it, he cloped the second time, and and asserting that it is impossible for men of succeeded in getting into Canada. so many different views on religion, politics, &c. Would time allow, much might be said of their love to act harmoniously in this cause. Such persons know not of what they affirm. Were ab-

for women to take any concern in public affairs? such predictions would probably be verified; but This happened in the infancy of the Jewish nation—in its very formation as such. But has glorious cause in which they are engaged, the gentlemen never read or heard read the ac-there is no more necessity for collision than count which is given, at a later period, of the there is in the diverse wheels of a watch. All are at work for one result, and therefore there is harmony and efficiency too. It is true a timepiece sometimes gets out of order, and so may our societies, but the machinery is good and will work right in spite of false prophets.

Cer. H. 6. Whished

'EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.' This Awake, awake, Deborah; awake, awake, utter a most interesting and valuable work, by THOME and KIMBALL, is working wonders. No book has been published, on any subject, that has Is the principle recognised here that women made more stir in several quarters than this, ave nothing to do with political affairs? No, and it will make a powerful sensation throughot so much as even to petition in regard to out the nation. Abolitionists should take pains them. Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who to have it read by all the hinges of society. It slew the dreaded enemy of her country, who carries indubitable evidence that immediate had so often invaded and ravaged it? Has he emancipation is safe and profitable. If so in forgotten the name of Esther, who, by a PETI- the West Indies why not in the United States Let not this country be in the rear of the whole Then said the King unto her, What is thy petition, world on the subject of human rights. I say queen Esther? and what is thy request? It shall be again to abolitionists, let this work be thorough-

A JUEILEE AHEAD! The Anti-slavery cause is advancing with more than rail-road speed. The Almighty is at work through the agency of man. Even the opposition of enemies aids us; 'the wrath of man is made to praise Him.' Soon-probably sooner than we expect-oppres-Judith, the beautiful widow of Bethulia, who sion will cease, and liberty be proclaimed to all the inhabitants of the land. Courage then, fellow laborers! Some of us have labored long and arduously, and we must labor more, but the cause is onward. Slavery will come to an Since I was last upon this floor addressing the House on this subject, it has been my fortune to hear a discourse on perhaps the greatest age, and never tire.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. The doctrines of the mmediateists are founded upon eternal truth. The carrying out of these principles is emanci-pating all the slaves in the West Indies. Simlar causes must produce like effects elsewhere. These principles will be universally adopted. hold, then, you who do not wish to found by Satan when he comes for the hindmost. Now is the time. Procrastinate much longer, and you are gone. Abolitionists have not pro-fessed angelic perfection. It is not us you are story of requested to adopt, but our principles.

LETTER FROM HIRAM WILSON CANAL BOAT, near Palmyra, N. Y.

forgotten that Spartan mother, who said to granite rocks of New Hampshire, I called a few moand wait the arrival of a stage. As was natural, I took up a paper for the purpose of glancing hastily at the news of the day. It was the Boston Norning Post of signature was attached thereto. I soon perceived that my name was used in the article, and placed in rather a ridiculous light. I was noticed as an abolition mis

sionary from Upper Canada, and represented by the writer as having told a pathetic story at a recent abolition meeting in Boston about a female slave who made her escape from 'Kentucky.' The multitude who heard me on that occasion know very well that nothing was said about the sufferings of a female slave from Kentucky. I did speak of a female fugitive from Vir Journal of Commerce. Many persons sup-pose that the coarse articles in this paper against tholitionists are written by Mr. Hale, but it is a possible as they are written by Gorard Hallesh mistake, as they are written by Gerard Hallock, junior but principal editor. This man has a and perhaps more from fear of wild beasts and still of color, and having been for more ferocious slave-hunters; but the facts stated in years under constant conviction of sin, 'out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' His moral disease has been aggravated by the misrepresentation, however, I would 'ot condescend to misrepresentation, however, it would be a supplication to misrepresentation to misrepresentation to misrepresentation to mi conversion of his wife, and her uniting with the notice, but the same article contained a palpable false-G. H., though he has edited the called out a corps of 400 blacks, mostly runaway slaves,

Boston Recorder and New York Observer, is not to go against the Navy Islanders, and that many of a professor of religion. His pro-slavery fanatiprofessor of religion. His pro-stavery tanau-ism is despised even by a large part of his sub-ieribers, and they take the paper on account of er a great want of good sense, or a lamentable ignos commercial intelligence. They have a large rance both of human nature and existing facts. In umber of southern subscribers, and they wish to favor number of southern subscribers, and they wish to retain them besides increasing the number.

N. B. June 30th. In the J. of C. of this day is an excellent anti-slavery letter! It is written by Mr. Clarke, a Baptist missionary from Jamaica. The admission of such a letter into the larger shows there is some con-

I am utterly opposed to war, whether aggressive or defensive; but, that justice may be done to that outraged and slandered people, a few well authenticated Colonization Efforts. Spirited exertions facts may not be deemed amiss-facts which prove are making to revive and increase, the vitality of this expatriation Society. The burning of have evinced this by their took and struggles through have evinced this by their toils and struggles through midnight gloom to gain their freedom. started from the inmost vaults of the dark prison-house of bondage, with the flame of liberty burning irrepressibly in their bosoms, and determined not to be taken

Let the mournful experience of Swiggart and his associate kidnappers, who were slain in Pennsylvania, r deeply wounded last autumn by the hand of one of Liberty's proudest sons, testify. With the broad scythe ming in his eye, he gave his invaders timely warning, assuring them that no four men would take him alive, then wielded the deadly weapon and cut his direful swath through human flesh, and proceeded to the North in triumph, still panting for freedom, his birthright.

Another sable son of liberty, some years since, burst off his shackles at the South, and by the blessing of heaven upon struggles and adventures almost superuman, he reached the Niagara river; but was clo ly pursued and in great peril. He longed to plant his eet upon the opposite shore, but could discover no means of conveyance. To prevent being captured and returned to slavery, in desperation, he plunged into the powerful current, and like ancient Æneas, who bore upon his shoulders from the flames of Troy, and through he swelling flood, Anchises, his aged sire, he struggled till the broad and rapid stream was mainly passed : but nature, having outdone herself, became exhausted, and he began to sink. A few gallant sons of Briton hasted to the rescue-raised him from a watery grave. and gave him a hearty welcometo their unpolluted soil.

Another kindred spirit, by the name of Davis, who now resides at Toronto, (commonly called Doctor Dacondered at the signal success that has attendfrom sickness, so that he could again get about, on hearing his danger, he started and walked all night. Near Brockport he was hunted by men and dogs-worried his horse and rode off. Physicians were called, and his wounds examined-they did not prove mortal, but in HARMONIOUS ACTION. Some people are al. process of time were healed. The master was called

sons know not of what they affirm. Were ab-olitionists but slightly affected with the subject, out last fall at Toronto, no people in the Province were * True-bot if a man on an express finds that his more prompt and courageous in rushing to the defence of the government, than they. It is equally known, 'Prejudice, the mother of the the government, than they. It is equally known, 'Prejudice, the mother of the the government, than they. It is equally known, 'Prejudice, the mother of the the third third the third they are the the white man, the bane of the mother of the theorem can travel in fetters any better than horses.—

It a man to an express find the description of the government, than they. It is equally known, 'Prejudice, the mother of the theorem's the theorem's covered to the interest of the white man, the bane of the wast of the white man, the bane of the wast of the white man, the bane of the wast of the wast of the white man, the bane of the wast of the w

to a man—their complexion itself being a spi badge of enduring and devoted loyalty. The stationed along the Niagara, between fort E ort George; and when preparations were be storm Navy Island, such was their courage inveterate hatred of republicanism, (iden dey do with slavery and oppression,) it was i for the officers to restrain them from a premar to the conflict. They are known to co small degree, the bulwark of the country again epublican eruptions and incursions.

So much for their 'running back to their

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soner, by far, would they bathe the soil of the with their choicest blood, or crimson with it the hat roll between them and the land of s the TEN THOUSAND ROW in Canada from the have never heard of but one who went vo nto slavery; and his object was to effect, he the escape of his wife and children, which he the escape of his the light of these facts, we awful danger to which the South is exposed there should be war with Great Britain, which is upon our northern frontier are inconside vickedly provoking. Unless slavery is see shed by moral and peaceful means, as abo ropose, (which may God in his infinite mercy lireful war may come and spread blood and cover the whole South. The English policy we f provoked to it, to introduce a powerful arms outh, and proclaim liberty to every slave rally round their standard. The watchword w Liberty or Death.' They would be joined by then ftheir kindred from the West Indies, who wo of their kindled from the there, was word ear. The Indians, too, would revenging their multiplied wrongs. Inte ored men in Canada have told me that the slave ing been twice deceived by the perfilious whites, a fighting in two wars for their country and their promet reedom, are now longing and praying for the Bri red coats to come again. Yours in the cause of justice and humanity,

HIRAM WILSON

LETTER OF THE WOBURN UNIVERSALIST COMMITTEE

WOBURN, July 2, 1838 MR. Editor-Having seen in the Liberator of Oth ult., a letter bearing the signatures of the co ee of the Universalist Society in Woburn, them to the committee of the Anti-Slavers said town, in answer to a request made by the aforesaid committee, for the use of the Universelland the use of the Universelland the subject of Ac slavery, I deem it a duty, which I owe to myself an the Universalist Society, of which I am a member express my entire disapprobation of the continued tter, in every respect.

I have conversed with several of the most work and intelligent members of the Society, all of who have expressed their entire disapprobation of the wer given by our committee; and I do not that ten men can be found in the Society, who a have any personal objection to the house being open for the discussion of that or any other moral or I would farther state, that in answering the lener hey did, the committee took the responhemselves, and they alone are worthy of census doubt whether five men can be found in the Soor who would approve of the spirit manifested in the

I would not censure the committee of the Anti-Slaver ociety, who forwarded the aforesaid letter to you nsertion in your paper. They acted precisely a would have acted under the same circumstances, onsider the letter the most vulgar and ungent roduction that I ever saw, both as it respects siver sentiment. And if men professing to be republicated wish to gag the mouths of their fellow men, and prive us of the dearest right which we possesserty of speech and of the press, for which our forein toiled and bled, and will let their spleen so far of the mastery over them, as to cause them to denot themselves in an ungentlemanly manner towards eighbors, and to refuse to treat them with comm ty and even common decency; why, then, let them be d, for their own good and the good of others, and hey may see in what an envious light they stand to public gaze.

A Friend of Liberty and Equal Rights

LETTER FROM CHARLES L. REMOND.

MR. Johnson-I have just received an interest American Anti-Slavery Society, and is now lest n various places in Maine with good success. tter is cheering, because it furnishes evide orejudice is melting away, and that the cause of a ionism is moving onward, and its friends may reasing. The principles which about oots deep in the earth. They cannot be prost he blasts of sectional jealousy or party violence. om is an inborn principle of our nature, eman m the great Creator, and extending to all mankind scriminately. Slavery is the subversion of the pri

As Mr. Remond is a colored man, and has been rell received in Maine, I have thought that the ation of his letter might cheer the hearts of those re struggling to elevate themseives above the p ces which now press heavily upon them. As a colo an, my own heart has been encouraged by its peru

Boston, July 7, 1838. Yours for the oppressed,

WINTHROP, ME., JULY 3d, 1858 My DEAR FRIEND:--I take advantage of the earl lding you farewell, I met my friend Mr. Coddie Brunswick, at which place, on the following Sund ernoon, I addressed the friends a short time, and rell received. On Tuesday following, left Empire or Alfred, to attend the formation of a County Slavery Society. There was not much interest to the meeting. On the following evening I was d to address the meeting and complied. On the lay, I was invited to go into the country a short nce. I cut loose from Mr. Codding very reluc and commenced lecturing in my feeble way equests to lecture in four different places on four give evenings. I consented, and spoke in each an hour and a half; and although my audiences generally dark on the subject of prejudice and received on every occasion the most marked atte and assurances of good feeling for the cause, and s for the success of our enterprise. At one plat solved at the close of the lecture, to form a soc

on Wednesday last I went to Saco, to inference meeting of the Congregational dent on. The delegation of ministers was very nun nd much interest was manifested to every g ood, and benevolent undertaking, save the ne poor slave in our own beloved but guilty On Thursday evening I was invited to speak ubject in the Baptist meeting-house. My auditionst entirely composed of ministers who wer ig the conference, and a good number of nd intelligent ladies. At this place they ha mined to do something forthwith for the sla ng a male and female society, and contril ise. On last Sabbath afternoon, I lee seeting-house in Bowdoin. Nothing spec

I am now at the house of our kind and d lev: David Thurston, and the feeling ma very occasion by his wife and daughters aman liberty is indeed such as may well the hearts of our brethren in bonds. It is of no attempt to give you any thing like a de change which I believe is now taking pla abject of slavery and the elevation of the We have every thing, friend Thomas, ge us. Slavery is trembling, prejudice is fal hope will soon be buried-buried beyond rewe will write over its grave as over Bo Prejudice, the mother of abominations, the ward, the tyrant, the waster of the poor, the the white man, the bane of the black man, C. LENOX REMOND

The mani cause allude

sheep manination nation and of in a the relation of the relati

to their masters oil of their asylum with it the waters and of slavery. O from the South, I it voluntarily back feet, by stratagem. which he soon ac facts, we see the exposed, in case in, which too many aconsiderately and y is speedily abol. s, as aboli finite mercy grant,) blood and carnege sh policy would be ery slave who will joined by thousands es, who would strugin an anti-slavery fired with new zeal igs. Intelligent col. that the slaves, but fidious whites, after y and their promised

IRAM WILSON. UNIVERSALIST

ging for the British

URN, July 2, 1838. he Liberator of the tures of the commit-Woburn, addressed Anti-Slavery Society est made by them to e of the Univ subject of American I am a member, to

Society, all of whom probation of the an. nd I do not believe Society, who would house being opened ther moral question. wering the letter as responsibility upon rthy of censure; for found in the Society, manifested in their

e of the Anti-Slavery said letter to you for acted precisely as I and ungentleman it respects style and g to be republicans, fellow men, and dewe possess—the lib. spleen so far obtain se them to demean anner towards their m with some with en, let them be exposght they stand to the

L. REMOND o is an agent of the ad is now lecturia; ishes evidence that t the cause of abol friends rapidly in not be prostrated by rry violence. Free og to all mankind a version of this prin

an, and has been so ought that the publi hearts of those who es above the piejo raged by its perusal. ppressed,

stage of the earliest the third day after and Mr. Codding, at blowing Sunday a hort time, and wa ing, left Brunswick of a County Antiuch interest taken vening I was invitlied. On the next ountry a short disg very reluctantly, ble way. Received places on four sucpoke in each place ny audiences were judice and slavery, marked attenti he cause, and wish-At one place, they

, to form a society t work. ational denomina-as very numerous, o every great and save the cause of to speak on the My audience was s who were attend. ber of interesting e they have deterthe slave, by formontributing to the lectured in the special occurred and devoted friend, og munifested on hters in behalf of weell make glad

y well make glad is of no use for me a description of aking place on the of the nominally homas, to encour-lice is falling, and youd resurrection s over Eabylonons, the liar, the poor, the brand of man, is fallen! is OX REMOND. BOSTON.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1838.

LIVER 'OHNSON, EDITOR PRO. TEM. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Garrison being in Brooklyn, Conn., all ers intended for his private perusal, and not hadion, should be directed to him at that Communications for the Liberator should rected to Boston as usual.

SOUTHERN MINISTERS.

a reli known lact, that a very large proportion lefa dergymen are natives of the free States, received their education in our schools, coldeminaries. Indeed, it has often been a subaplaint on the part of southern ecclesiastical hat comparatively few young men in that part starty could be induced to enter the ministry, consequently, they have had to rely upon to furnish them with religious teach wasons have been assigned for this state of it is not often that the real one is alluded to. he stated in one significant word-SLAVERY. annot flourish in the hearts of slaveholders. than roses can be cultivated in a burning on the mountains of ice which are piled up porth pole; and hence, in a slaveholding re, there is a want of that spirit of true devoat oncern for the spiritual welfare of others. rally leads men to enter the ministerial pro-In such a community, moreover, there is a energose, which is as manifest in matters per religion as in other things. Slaveholders nas hale inclination to do their own preaching, have to hee their own tobacco, cultivate their and nee, or make their own sugar. It res much enterprise to make sermons as it does to se lord of a plantation, is generally too lazy maste to do either. Preaching, however, of he will pay a good price for it. He would of his slaves, if that were possible; but they each too much of the pure gospel to suit him. el creatures, as like as not, would harrass him monitions based upon the law of love, and thunhis ears the divine requisition, Break every They could't be made to see that slavery is a lastitution! Such preachers would not answer

re number of young men, born and educated free States, have in past years emigrated to the h, with the hope of recovering their health under advence of a milder climate. Others, doubtless, rone with the hope of being more useful as minere than in any other part of the country. have been taught to regard slavery as an evil rathan a crime, and to consider the holding of slaves cly consistent with a christian profession. such feelings, they were prepared to become the and tools of oppressors. The first sight of slaperhaps, shocked them, and excited a momentaish to return to their free homes. But their health our they could not live at the north-the slaves were very hospitable and chivalrous, and held laves only because they could'nt help it-they av among them and preach the gospel, and in way, perhaps, be instrumental of promoting ultimancipation-the salary offered was such as to them an adequate support-and therefore, they to stay. Perhaps they thought they were service, but never were men so grossly de-What would be thought of a missionary, who undertake to preach the gospel to a company of obbers, without disturbing them in their dar-He would be considered either a fool or a alk of preaching the gospel among them without

ar an attack opon their 'peculiar' iniquity, is the of folly. No man has undertaken to do it without melf contaminated and drawn into that iniqu However strong may have been their aversion to at first the instant they decided to let it alone be alest concerning its wickedness, they abanonly sure bulwark of defence against its ininfluences, and laid their hearts open to corrup-They first endured, then PITIED, then EMBRAChateful monster; and instead of contributing thence favorable to its ultimate overthrow, as in fully they dreamed of doing, they became its advocates and defenders-the very BODY of slaveholders. This is no doubt the history out of ten of the ministers who have gone he north to the south for the last thirty years; ber example and influence, we verily believe, se more to soothe the consciences of slaveholdand hall the north to sleep, than all other things

have been led into this train of remark by some which we find stated by a correspondent of the Advocate of Freedom. At a late meeting of harleston (S. C.) Union Presbytery, a series of olutions was adopted, the main design chwas to pledge that body to adopt certain meas ffect the repeal of the act of the General As-1818, by which slavery was condemned as a The correspondent of the Advocate states, as knowledge, two out of the nine ministers ed those resolutions, were recently from New Our own information enables us to identify and probably if the whole truth was known, has half of the whole number would prove to be the free States. Those mentioned in the are Tabdiel Rogers and William Coombs

Of these the correspondent of that paper says-Stamer is a native of Connecticut. He was ediat Yale College and at Andover Theological ary. This institution he left for South Carolina fall of 1324, and such has been the influence of seath institutions? of the South upon him, that according to the most authentic information, smarted in marriage with a wealthy lady of the country, a large stock and cutle. And thus has no become a slave-He is not merely an apologist for the abomi-no slavery, but he is himself absolutely guilty mag haman beings as his chattels. And can we then at his exquisite sensitiveness in view of ong Anti-Slavery spirit of the confession of faith

church, especially since the year 1818 ! other clergyman is a native of Newburyport, haseita, and is the son of the Rev. Daniel Dana, had place. He was educated at Dartmouth over, and has been settled over one of the in the city of Charleston, S. C. Whether wesent the owner of slaves, is not known to But from the stand which he has here takor of slavery it is fair to infer that he is ready used to become such, whenever his situation instances may seem to him to require it.

e name of the one recognized by us is very familmost of our renders. He is the same individual lose behalf the signers of the 'Clerical Protest' afested so much sympathy about a year ago, be we had ventured to call him a man-thief. We to Elipha White, whose case is mentioned in ther column. He is the man who introduced esolutions above referred to. Such men can sarded in no other light than 'wolves in s clothing.' They are traitors to God and hu-, and should be made to feel the righteous indigof the community. It is time that our Colleges heological Seminaries ceased to train young men ade of morals which allows the perpetration of most heaven-daring crime that ever scourged the Din race

MINISTICAL ACTION. The N. H. Yearly Meet-Freewill Baptists, adopted the following resolua the 6th pit. olved, That we cannot fellowship as christians,

there who actually hold their fellowship as christians, mess it should be in the instance of such as have not be over favored with the means of receiving such as not interest instances of this practice as may be necessary to counteract the influences of education, to what they may have been subjected.

The following was passed by the Anson (Me.) Quar-Meeting, at its session in June.

Resolved, That slavery, as it exists in these United by the sis a sin against God; and deprives the slave of basely,

The editor of the Friend of Man, who attended the Anti-Siavery Convention, which met in Lockport, N. Y., on the 4th inst., and continued in session three days, has given the readers of that paper a very long and interesting account of its proceedings. The Convention met in the Methodist Chapel, the largest place of worship in the village, which, on the first day was filled to 'a complete jamb, aisles, galleries and all.'

After the usual business of organization had been gone through with, a resolution was introduced, alluding to the 4th of July, and declaring the principles of the Declaration of Independence to be the same with those of abolitionists, who very properly assembled on this day to carry out the self-evident principles upon which

This resolution, it will be perceived, opened a wide This resolution, it will be perceived, opened a water field for exhibiting our principles, objects and measures, and the opportunity was well improved by J. Keep, A. Judin his peculiarly bold, energetic and solumn style. As son, H. Z. Stanton, and W. L. Chaplin, after which the assistance of the energy of the peculiarly bold, energetic and solumn style. As a shrewd man once said in reference to his preaching resolution was adopted. Perhaps one half of the audiresolution was adopted. Ferhaps one half of the audience had never before heard so full an exposition of abolitionism, and the effect, we are persuaded, must have been a happy one! The hour of 2 P. M. had arrived, before brother Chaplin had concluded his speech, and yet the audience, who had been crowded together for yet the audience, who had been crowded together for perusal of this discourse would be the severest punishnearly four long hours, in the middle of a sultry sum-mer's day, were not only patient, but attentive.

Of the next day's session brother Goodell remarks-

infulness of slavery. Some objections were raised on he ground that it was the duty of all, and not of ministhe ground that it was the duty of all, and not of ministers, as such, to bear testimony on this subject. Some feared that it was making too much of ministers; others feared that it looked too much like dictation to ministers.

A Loor-Hole, which should be storped. Our friends in Vermont and New Jersey should be informed, that In answer to all this, it was urged by H. B. Stanton, W. the laws of those States, designed to secure the right of the laws of those States, designed to secure the right of

noon. Brother Goodell says-

in the cause. All countenances are filled with anima-

ight o'clock a couple of resolutions were introduced, not stated, but there is every reason to believe that he In the evening the Convention again assembled At especting the political duties of the friends of human carried them away into slavery.

your votes from them.

ur votes from them.

Mr. Lockwood followed, and said: A political evil case, of s

A. Judson next spoke. It was plain that if we sacrifice our abolition to our party, we sanction the 'mischief framed by a law' at the South. He adverted to some features of the slave code. It presumed a man guilty until he proved himself innocent of the crime of being enslaved! He spoke on the subject of jury trial for persons claimed as slaves. The resolutions were our columns to-day. We regret our inability to publish

ere further discussed and adopted. A resolution was perately toiled. The Washington correspondent of the also passed touching the conduct of the two Presbyterian N. Y. American says:

Assembles in neglecting the cry of the slave. After the transaction of some other business, the Convention adjourned. Respecting the whole, brother Goodell makes the following remarks:

In review of this Convention, we must say, it has been an unusually interesting and cheering one. The amount of subscriptions to our permanent subscription list, I am not able to state, as the papers are not all collected together, but I understand it will probably amount to about \$200. Abolitionism in Western New York has undoubtedly received a considerable impulse from this Convention, and although the thorough measures adopted concerning political action have met with some opposition, they have obtained a hearing, and gained a favor and a foothold which is highly encouraging. It is somewhat remarkable, and this Convention furnishes a fresh illustration of the remark, that those ministers who are the most sensitive concerning abolition measures bearing upon the duties of the ministry and the church, are the same who are likewise most fearful lest christians should carry on their abolition sevorements in such a manner as to involve themselves in the mazes of politics. Here is something to be looked in o. The church and the ministry must not be operated upon by the anti-slavery societies, neither must the anti-slavery societies, neither must the anti-slavery societies, neither must the anti-slavery societies have any instrumentality in facilitating political action.

DR BEECHER errsus REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW.

Societies have any instrumentality in facilitating political action.

DR. BEECHER versus REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW.
Since the publication of Rev. Hubbard Winslow's toast, which he gave at the Bacchanalian feast in Fanteuil Hall, and in which he eulogized a profane and intemperate man, a gambler, a slaveholder, and a duelist, as worthy to be President of the United States, we have read a sermon, preached thirty-two years ago by DR. Beecher, Mr. Winslow's predecessor, entitled 'The Remedy for Dueling,' and the object which was, in the Dr.'s own words, 'to suggest and illustrate the reasons which should induce every man to my word from the Missions which should induce every man to my word from the mount of the my population of the House on this subject; they have gagged it, and they can remove the gag. For himself, he is under the necessity of improving the present opportunity. The supporters of gaglary that he should induce every man to my my have predicted in the contribution of the House on this studyed in their own trap. Adams has turned the tables upon them. They are gagged up as a candidate for the suffrages of a moral and up as a candidate for the suffrages of a moral and christian community for the most exalted and responsible station in the world, and toasted as 'worthy' of that high elevation by a distinguished elergyman in this the South to 'appeal to the American Anti-Slavery Socity of the Pilgrims, some extracts from this sermon will be peculiarly appropriate. The Doctor gives ball, to adapt it for circulation among slaveholders! eight reasons why every man should withhold his vote The wise and philanthropic' at the South will do no them in his own words :

CONVENTION IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The editor of the Friend of Man who attended the clude from confidence these men of blood.

day to carry out the self-evident principles upon which our free institutions were founded. Brother Goodell '8. Finally, the appointment of dueling.' (8. Finally, the appointment of dueling.' This resolution, it will be perceived, opened a wide upon us the judgments of heaven.'

ment for his Fancuil Hall toast that could be inflicted upon him in this world.

The reasons which the Doctor assigns for withhold-At a few minutes past 9 o'clock, when the Convention ras called to order, the lower part of the house was gain nearly filled. By 10 o'clock it might be called a rarge assembly, and half an hour afterwards, the galleries were well occupied by attentive hearers, who re-mained till the recess, at 1 o'clock. I could not forbear date for the Presidency, we shall hereafter present our readers with copious extracts from this sermon. It was speaking, to catch the expression of the counternary contains some of the most conclusive arguments in fig. re- will be urged upon the country as a prominent candicontains some of the most conclusive arguments in faes, up stairs and below. I am persuaded, that if the alhouns and Mc Duffies of the South could have look. vor of carrying questions of fundamental morality to d on the scene, they would have discovered fresh union. A considerable number of respectable looking oldered people were in attendance, and one of them took oldered people were in attendance, and one of them took oldered people were in attendance, and one of them took oldered people were in attendance, and one of them took oldered people were in attendance, and one of them took oldered people were in attendance, and one of them took of the took o of liberty to carry out their principles by withholding part in the discussions.

A resolution touching the duty of ministers of religion their votes from men unworthy of confidence, we have frew out an interesting discussion. The resolution re-commends that measures be taken to procure the signa-ures of ministers to a declaration of their views of the use to demolish the strong holds of republican despot-

In answer to all this, it was urged by H. B. Stanton, W. L. Chaplin, and others, that it was important to use the influence of ministers on the subject, upon the same principle that it was important, in the promotion of the temperance cause, to embody the testimony of physicians and of ministers; that every distinct class of mensustain distinct responsibilities arising out of their stations, which should be distinctly pointed out to them, and orged upon their consciences. It was also stated that the measures recommended had been pursued with happy effect in the State of Massachusetts, particularly in the counties of Worcester and Franklin. The utility of the measure was obvious, from the consideration by of the measure was obvious, from the consideration by of the measure was obvious, from the consideration and the state of the purpose. There is a loop-hole left, at which staveholders may creep out, and thus make sure of their prey. The law of Congress provides, that the master may bring his claim for adjudication before the District Court of the United States or a State Court, as may be suit his convenience. The law of Vermont (and that happy effect in the State of Massachusetts, particularly in the counties of Worcester and Franklin. The utility of the measure was obvious, from the consideration. in the counties of Worcester and Frankfin. The utility of the measure was obvious, from the consideration that ministers who conceded the sinfulness of slavery, often excused themselves from active effort on the ground that they could not approve of anti-slavery the state courts, nothing can be plainer than that the measures. By this resolution they were invited to do courts of the United States are not bound by it; since inalienable of the latter. Consequently, the slaveholder can very castly evade the law by the work in their or a may—to mould their own measures and frame their ora anti-slavery 'declarations.' It was important, moreover, to exercise the inalienable right (now called in question) of urging on all classes of men—ministers not excepted—the duty of pleading for the slave. The resolution was adopted.

Congress alone has power to regulate the proceedings of the latter. Consequently, the slaveholder can very easily evade the law, by asserting his claim, under the act of Congress, in the U.S. Court. The Emancipator for the slave. A resolution respecting the doings of the New York from the Camden (N. J.) Mail, in which a slaveholder Methodist Conference drew forth a spirited discussion, was cunning enough to take this course. He first prewhich lasted till the hour of adjournment in the after- sented his claim to a court of the State, and then after the jury had been summoned and counsel provided, and the judge had declared his readiness to proceed with thronged with purchasers of anti-slavery wares, farnished by our female friends, whose needles have been busy mediately took the persons claimed by him before the District Court of the United States. Whether he succeeded in getting an order for their removal, or not, is

The law of Massachusetts provides an effectual ights, which drew forth an animated discussion.

Henry B. Stanton first spoke. He adverted to the Henry B. Stanton first spoke. He adverted to the District of Columbia under the exclusive legislation of Congress,—the effect of abolition in the District—its moral influence—the national verdict against slavery—of the district as being 'the very gateway to the South.' Then, the power of Congress over the internal slave-trade—the power of excluding new slave states—Texas—and surely—what have the north to do with slave ry?' State legislation was flext glanced at. Legislating the endorsement of the right of petition, &c. But we want, said he, no abolition party—nor must we amalgamate with either of the political parties. Mat then? Why! Stamp abolitionism upon all political parties. A noble object. It is time our great cause had its representatives in Congress. But many are afraid of political court, either before or after the U. S. Court has granted noble object. It is time our great cause had its representatives in Congress. But many are afraid of political action. The cause of liberty too holy for political action. The cause of liberty too holy for political action alone can overthrow it. In other words the slave laws must be repealed. Proper political action will not abate our moral action.—Moral power is the steam—political power the enginery.—The responsibilities of freemen rest upon us, and we cannot throw them off, without adopting the no government theory. Question the candidates, and if they will not answer, withhold the order prescribed by act of Congress. This action is entirely independent of the other, but not your votes from them. in form hostile to it; and we think it cannot fail in any ecuring to the fugitive the benefit of a ju Mr. Lockwood followed, and said: A position ease, of securing to the register of secur duty.

A. Judson next spoke. It was plain that if we sacri- guarded as strongly as possible against the encroach-

being enslaved? He spoke on the subject of jury trial for persons claimed as slaves. The resolutions were laid on the table until the merning.

About half an hour before the close of the evening session, a 'gentleman of property and standing' sent in a message to one of our secretaries, Lyman A. Spaullowed them, to clear out, or else they would be routed by a mob! The answer was—that if the gentleman wished any such notice given, he must come in, and give it himself. Nothing more was heard of it.

Adams' Speech on the Texas question will be found in our columns to-day. We regret our inability to publish the whole. It is a mastip defence of the right of petition and freedom of debate, and embodies all the important documents connected with the controversy. If Texas is kept out of the Union, what a debt of gratiude will posterity owe to John Quincy Adams for his tireless vigilance and unbending integrity! There is good reason to believe that his presence in Congress On the following day, the resolutions on political has alone prevented the consummation of that fatal etion, and also those respecting the N. V. Conference union for which the slaveholders have so long and des-

Assemblies in neglecting the cry of the slave. After the transaction of some other business, the Convention conclude his remarks in opposition to the report of the conclude his remarks in opposition to the report of the committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to Texas.

from any person who has fought a duel. We give such thing. It is only the hair-splitting grumblers at the North, who are mortified at being proved false prothe North, who are morinized at being poven and phets in direct opposition to the precepts of the Christian religion.

1. 'The elevation of duelists to power, is a practice phets, that want the book revised. If they will wait till after the jubilee, they shall have an 'expurgated' edition for their special benefit. We are too busy to attend to us sentence of exclusion from eivil power contained in it now.

WHO ARE THE RUFFIANS -- A CONTRAST. ' Look on this picture-and on this.'

TO IL DE 18 So

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

'If there be any stray

hound principles of aboli-tionism, let him be ferreted

IN OTHER RESPECTS.'-Rev.

Robert N. Anderson's letter

to his Presbytery.

'Let them [abolitionists] understand that THEY WILL

among us.'-Rev. Wm. S.
Plummer of Richmond, Va.
'He had no objections

to men's expressing their opinions—but, if abolition

promise you that

Abolitionists have been stigmatized by slaveholder is a set of cowardly ruffians, who wish to stir up insur. ection and deluge the South in blood. On the othe hand, slaveholders have claimed for themselves a char-the following piece of information, which is going the acter for high-souled generosity and magnanimity, and hand, slaveholders have claimed for themselves a charfurnish a parallel. Let us judge them both their own mouths, and see who are the ruffians and France, instead of being a model of politeness, shall cut-throats, and who give the highest evidence of hon- not hereafter be accounted the most vulgar and savage esty and purity. The advertisement in the left-hand column is one which is kept standing in the New York Journal of Commerce, and probably in other papers NORTHERN HOSPITALITY.

Anti-Slavery Intelli-gence, - Invitation. - South-ern gentlemen—and ladies too—who may be in the city during the summer, on business or for recrea tion, are invited to call at the Auti-Slavery office, No 143 Nassau street-where, in a comfortable Reading room, they can have acces without charge, to files of newspapers, Foreign and Domestic, which contain the latest intelligence in relation to the Anti-Slavery cause in this country and elsewhere, and especially to the progress of the inter-esting emancipation exper-

THE IN

ists went to Georgia, THE of Mr. Lumpkin in the U. iment now going on in the British West Indies. Sev-WOULD BE CAUGHT. eral of the city dailies are also on file in the office. S. Senate.
'I will tell you how to raise money, without edit-ing Zion's Watchman: you and old Arthur Tappon come out to the South this view, to afford authentic information (now so much orled and vet so strange mercial and Political Jourrom the South, and,

rough them, to the whole South, of the state and prosperity of the Anti-Slavery movement, in which ey are so deeply interestre beginning not only to ive their attention to the bubject, but to insist that the People of the South bught to become acquaint-al with it. To meet this exigency we offer to them —by no means excluding the people of the North— such means of information as we possess—the fullest advise you to come here and distribute your papers yourself. Having great confidence in the liberality and most authentic, it is of the citizens of this par

Pub. Agent. June 28, 1838.

they will HANG you at their own expense—not even taxing you with the price of the rope.'—Pub-lisher of the Memphis Ga-zette to Ed. Emancipator. REV. ELIPBA WHITE. This man, who is generally understood to be a SLAVE-HOLDER, preached at Bowdoin-street church Sunday before last. He is a native of Randolph in this State, and is pastor of a con gregation on John's Island, we believe, near Charleston, C. He married the daughter of a wealthy slaveholder, and we are informed, that he has always had slaves in his family, who have been considered his own, He usually spends his summers at the North, and freuently preaches in the orthodox pulpits of Boston, from which, if he should become an abolitionist and emancipate his slaves, he would not fail to be excluded. That main purpose of the service, for supposed advantage to it may be seen what sort of piety passes current among the self styled 'evangelical' churches of Boston, we publish the following blasphemous passage from a peech made by Mr. White in the General Assembly of casm, or whether he expected a serious answer to his he Presbyterian church, in 1837.

'If the General Assembly have a right to assume the sowers asserted in the resolutions now on the table, hey may say that my Presbytery shall not hold slaves, any other sin. The minister, for example, must not let them do that, sir, and their authority will be disregarded. Yes, sir, let them do it,—and, my word for it, even will find they have Pressyrety as the deal with and thus defeating the object of the meeting. He must hey will find they have PRESENTERIANS to deal with they will find they have Preseytershaps to deal with.

No, sir—my Presbytery will NEVER—no, NEVER

GIVE UP THEIR RIGHT TO HOLD SLAVES to and 'exasperate' the thief! The apostles do not seem his Assembly, nor to any other Assembly, than the to have had such ideas of ministerial duty, for their General Assembly of the First Born in Heaven.'

Judging from this, we cannot suppose that he is any what is 'worship?' Is it a mere abstraction? Or it thing else at heart than an audacious MAN-STEALER. it the obedience of the heart to the will of God? How For saying that 'the Universalists believe in a God, can men worship 'in spirit and in truth,' while they which I do not,' Abner Kneeland is now lying in jail as are in a state of rebellion against the plain commands a punishment for the crime of blasphemy; and the of God, who has said, Open thy mouth for the dumb, church going people of Boston shout Amen. But here in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. is a man who unblushingly avows that he belongs to a Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. company of THIEVES, and blasphemously proclaims that they will not give up their right to steal human beings, to any assembly, but the General Assembly of the The minutes of this Convention have just been pub First Born in Heaven; and yet he passes for a christian minister, and is invited to preach in Boston pulpits!

Merihew and Gunn, Philadelphia. The number of members minister, and is invited to preach in Boston pulpits!

An 'Evangelical' Song! That the moral and relig-AN EVANGELICAL SONG: I that the moral and reing lowever, that in the good work of abolition there out of a revel soveral Boston ministers sanctioned should be 'neither male nor female,' and consequently that sort of a revel several Boston ministers sanctioned y their presence at Faneuil Hall on the 4th., we copy o following stanzas from one of the songs sping on

Tom Comer, he came there to sing.

Mith about a dozen fellers—
And Johnny Green rigged out the Hall,
With all the Nation's colors.
And such a furious hurrah song
Was never sung on dry land—

You might have heard the noise they made, Clear down to Rainsford Island.

Of all the produce of the land, They had the fat and marrow— It was a caution too, to taste The Sherry and Madeira.—
Though Boston's built upon three hills,
With walls that always front ye;—
I never was, in my born days,

In such a Champaigne country.

What a 'cute thing it is to think,
Our daddies beat the British—
'Tis that which makes John Bull, you know,
Of Yankees very skittish—
And then it gives, just once a year,—
A fine effect, I'm thinking, The universal Yankee tribe Good eating and good drinking.

Very dignified, surely, and withal very 'evangelical!' Two orthodox clergymen, who profess to have too much spirited sheet. onscience to notify their congregations of an anti-slavery prayer meeting, joined in the celebration where the

BULWER A FANATIC.' It will be recollected that we published last week a short communication under this head from the pen of William Comstock, in which he quoted something of a 'fanatical' stamp from the writ-Mr. Garrison called Washington a thief, &c. in one of ings of the English novelist. The last Emancipator contains an eloquent speech recently made by this gentleman in the British Parliament in favor of the immediate emancipation of the West India Apprentices. What will his admirers in this country, and especially to Washington in either of his speeches. at the South, say to it?

MIRROR OF LIBERTY. Such is the title of a new pub ication which has been commenced in New York by be issued quarterly at \$1.00 per annum-each number self. to contain sixteen pages. For his untiring exertions in the cause of his oppressed brethren, Mr. Ruggles deserves their warmest gratitute; and we hope he will be encouraged to proceed in his noble efforts. The Mirror of Liberty will contain the proceedings of the N V of Liberty will contain the proceedings of the N. Y. Committee of Vigilance, and on that account alone, even if it had nothing else to recommend it, would be worthy of a liberal support.

'ABOLITIONISM ON THE WANE.' Proof-About 400 persons have signed a call for a State Anti-Slavery Convention in Indiana.

AMALGAMATION! AMALGAMATION!! DREADFUL NEWS FROM FRANCE !!! THE PUBLIC OPINION

The packet ship Sulley, which arrived at New York on the 11th inst., as we learn from the papers, brought measure of hospitality to which no other people can facts stated were not too outrageous to be borne in si out of lence! Read it, republicans, and then say whether nation on the face of the earth!

The Haytien Commissioners were received with great attention at Paris. A dinner was given them on the 29th of May, by M. Dutrone, one of the founders of the French abolition society, at which were present Messrs. Passy, Odillon Barrott, Las Casas, Remusat, and other distinguished politicians. Among the decorations of the room were the national flag of Hayti, and the portraits of Boyer and Petion. The commissioners returned thanks for the honors paid them, in language, says the Constitutionel, equally dignified and patriotic. Only think of it! The 'distinguished politicians' of

Paris sitting down to dinner with a company of 'nig gers' from the black republic of Hayti, in a room dec. orated with 'nigger' portraits!! Mercy on us! How can the republicans stand such an outrage? We must have a war with France forthwith. There ought to be BE CAUGHT if they come a deputation sent from Philadelphia to burn the 'temple of amalgamation' in which these disgraceful proceedings took place! It's insufferable!

> PREMATURE EXULTATION. The following paragraps are from the New York

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, WE understand, was a very pleasant meeting—full of brotherly love and Christian enjoyment. They dis-posed of the correspondence with the General Assem-bly, much as did the brethren in Connecticut. We can not learn that the memorial of 'two men joined to one come out to the South this neinter, and they mill raise inter, and they mill raise woman,' otherwise called 'Miss Kelley's Memorial,' otherwise called 'Miss Kelley's Memorial,' was presented to either body. Probably its reception in Rhode Island satisfied the epicene committee. Mr. pledged for it.'—Letter of Rev. J. C. Postell of S. C. the witter of Toric's the witter of Toric's the settler of Toric's the sett

to the editor of Zion's urge it.

Watchman. From all that we can learn, we infer that the Ortho Watchman.

Let an abolitionist come within the borders of South little more trouble with abolitionism. They will be, Carolina:—if we can catch him we will try him, and notwithstanding all the interference of all the governments of the earth, including this Eederal with Edward with few and unimportant exceptions, they are become did not the earth, including this Eederal with Edward with few and unimportant exceptions, they are become with few and unimportant exceptions, they are becom-ing very sick of Garrisonism.

cluding this Federal government, WE WILL HANG HIM.—Speech of Mr. Preston in the U. S. Senate.

'If you wish, anxiously, to disseminate your doctrines among us, I would may have that the Orthodox Congregationalists of Massachusetts will have but little more trouble with abolitionism, we cannot tell : but we know of no other indication of a cessation of 'trouble' than is found in the fact, that they are fast becoming abolitionists. So of Tennessee, I think I can safely promise you that doctrine of the sinfulness of slavery in all circumstances, and of the duty of immediate emancipation-every day adds new converts to it from that numerous de nomination, and increases the attachment of old friends They became very sick of Tracyism about a year and a half ago, and colonized its vain and self-sufficient au-thor in New York. When they want him here again, they will doubtless send for him.

A WORD TO THE PRUDENT.

It is frequently maintained, directly or indirectly, by the Liberator and his fellows, that the Clergy should preach against Slavery, even when the subject is interdicted by the congregation.

The chief end of the Sunday assemblies is worship If the congregation be exasperated, worship is impossible. How, then, is one to be justified in thwarting the G. F. S. an inferior one?

REPLY. We are not quite certain whether our correspondent intended the above as a piece of keen sarquestion. If he is in earnest, then we say, if the reason hinted at be a good one for refraining to preach against preaching 'exasperated' sinners of all sorts. Besides,

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION OF AMERICAN WOMEN was more than 300, and their resolutions are such as would do honor to any philanthropic body. We think that there should be no Conventions of an exclusive character, but that all should meet together as moral beings on the broad platform of human rights. While we frankly express these as our own sentiments, we are still of the opinion, that Female Conventions have done and may continue to do good. If women are not yet ready to assume the position to which they are entitled by the laws of Christianity, let them stay awhile in the school of preparation.

THEY HAVE THEIR REWARD.' That unprincipled and mobocratic paper, the Journal of Commerce, compli-ments Messrs. Fitch and Towne as naving 'manifested a becoming regard for the feelings of their audiences, by suppressing Mr. Garrison's name in giving notice of his fourth of July address. It follows, of course, that the editors of that Journal did not manifest a 'becoming regard for the feelings' of their readers; for in their notice of the circumstance, they have printed Mr. Gar-

Curistian Witness. This paper is published at Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania A. S. Society for the Western District. It is to be conducted hereafter by William H. Bur-LEIGH, who will not fail to make it an interesting and

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR. The second number of this above lines were sung; and another minister, a Unita-rian, asked a blessing at the table ! O, shame! paper has made its appearance. It will be published regularly hereafter. The Baptists of Massachusetts ought to give it a hearty support.

> In a scurrilous and malignant article, in this week's 'Refuge of Oppression,' copied from the Phila-delphia Spirit of the Times, it is indirectly asserted that the speeches made by him in Pennsylvania Hall, in May last. The whole story is a sheer fabrication, coined for the basest purposes. We were present, and can testify that Mr. Garrison made no allusion whatever

We are sorry to see in the Lowell Journal an our indefatigable colored brother, David Ruggles, the enterprising and efficient Secretary of the N. Y. Committee of Vigilance. It is in the quarto form, and will to abolitionism in a manner no way creditable to him-The Vermont Anti-Slavery Society will hold a

> ferent parts of the State. THE MEETING ON THE FIRST OF AU.

GUST-HAVE YOU MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR IT? If not, will you do so FORTHWITH? REV. SAMUEL J. MAY has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in Lynn on the first of Angust.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—Mr. Howard from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Saturday in the House of Representatives, upon the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session, and the session and the subsequent Messages on the subject of our relation with Mexico. The Committee incline to consider conduct of the Mexican Government to have been conduct of the interior of the proposed mediation, than is consistent with fairness of purpose, but do not consider any legislative action necessary on the subject at the present moment, and therefore refrain from recommend.

mesent moment, and therefore remains any.

Mr. Cushing is of opinion that the offer by Mexico to submit to arbitration, has been made in good faith, and with honest intent, but, at the same time, if it should appear otherwise, he would be as prompt as any other member to resent a different purpose on the part of Mexico, should such purpose be made evident.

There's nothing new under the Sun!—The 'Connecti-cut Gazette and Universal Intelligencer' of August 6th, 1776, contains the following advertisement, which shows how early the abolition of Slavery was agitated in New England:

'Lately published, and now selling by Judah P. Spooner, at his printing office, near the store of Christopher Leffingwell, Esq., in Norwich, a Dialogue on the Slavery of the Africans; showing it to be the duty and interest of the American Colonies to emancipate all their African Slaves. With an address to the owners of such slaves. Dedicated to the Honorable the Continental Congress.'

Gov. Marcy has offered a reward of seven hundred and fifty dollars for the recovery of Rector. If he has gone to Texas, we would'nt eatch him for double that money.—Boston Times.

After the many infamous and unprovoked libels you have heaped upon the Republic of Texas, we hardly think that twice \$750 would keep your neck from the slip-noose, a thing, above all others, you and the like dread. Your manifold transgressions will certainly not go unpunished if ever you show that face of yours in Texas.—N. O. Picayine.

dread. Your manifold transgressions will certainly not go unpunished if ever you show that face of yours in Texas.—N. O. Picayune.

This just proves what we have always said.—Let an honest man, or even one suspected of honesty, set his foot in Texas, and he is hung up without trial. But they don't catch us, nohow. If our neck must come to the stretch for an example to mankind, we prefer not to have the act performed among thieves and outlaws.

Texas has agreed to pay the United States \$11,750 for spoilations. The money is to be paid in gold and silver on the 6th April next, at the Texan seat of government. Two special commissioners to receive and count said gold and silver, would absorb the whole of

The National Intelligencer says that Mr. Ad ams' speech will make a pamplet of about 100 pages, and that it will be published in a few days.

BOSTON, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

July 11th, 1838.

A meeting was called in the First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church, in the city of Boston—West Centre street—for the purpose of electing Trustees according to the discipline of said Church; and we the undersigned Trustees, by the consent of the Society, have acknowledged the authority of the African Methodist Episcopal discipline as the articles of our faith and rules of Church government; and we have pledged ourselves faithfully to abide by the same. The Rev. N. C. W. Cannon, Elder in charge.

PETER GAMBREL, JOHN MA SILL, HENRY CARRILL,

HENRY CARRELL, Stema N. B. The Sa bath School, for children, is now

NOTICE.

Wanted to hire, for six, twelve, or eighteen months, fifteen hundred dollars; for which good and ample security will be given. The noney will be appropriated to the publication of several anti-slavery works, now out of print and greatly needed. Any individual having this sum, or a part of it, and disposed to part with it, on the above terms, will please address a line to Isaac Knapp, 25, Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at the Rev. Dr. Ide's meeting house, Medway, on WEDNESDAY, AUG 15th, at 10 oclock, A. M. Delegates from the severn: Societies in the county are respectfully invited; and all others interested in this blessed cause. The Board of Managers are requested to meet at 8 o'clock to attend to special business which may then be brought before them.

D. SANFORD, Cor. Sec'y.

Dorchester, July 17, 1838.

The New-York and Boston Female Anti-Slavery Sc ieties, having resolved to observe the LAST MONDAY IN JULY, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, nvite all sister Societies and individuals interested i the same cause to join them in concert upon that day

By order of the Societies, MARY A. HALSTED, Presidents.

HENRIETTA WILLCOX, | Secretaries. The Editors of the Herald of Freedom, Friend of Man, Pennsylvania Freeman, Philanthropist, and others avorable to the cause, are respectfully requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

Anti-Slavery addresses will be delivered in Acton on the fourth Sabbath of July, (instant) by Edwin Thom, son and John W. Brown, Esq. of Lynn.

H. COWDREY,

O. Clark, p. m., Edward D. Hinton, Rev. D. Chessman, J. Hooper, M. W. Caldwell, D. C. Colesworthy, S. B. Carter, Jas. Clark, J. Whitson, Jas. P. Hoyt, J. m., D. Gilbert, p. m., Silas Stone [Address not printed.]

LETTERS

YOUTH'S CABINET, Published by Isaac Knapp, 25 Cornelle, Boston:
TERMS—\$1 per annum in advance—or, \$1,25 if
ot paid within three months. Each number containing ITERNS—\$1 per annum in advance—or, \$1,25 if not paid within three months. Each number containing a handsome wood engraving. Contents of No. 1—Vol. 2. Purity of Mind—Sugar, culture of the Canonal preparation of unrefined Sugar—Mary Neal, a Prison sketch—The Decline of Life—Credit, its meaning in the language of a Newspaper—Reading, a taste factobe cultivated in early life—Filial duties, feelings towards Parents—Schools, being extracts from Kimbal & Thome's Journal of Tour in West Indies—Uncle Simeon's Sayings—Instruments of War, when may they be destroyed—Brothers and Sisters—The well-segulated Family—Heaven—Little Children—One thing Certain—A Precious Thought—William Woolliserot—Each moment, when to be improved—Miscallaneous Selections—Poetry—Dictionary.

The Cabinet is edited by one of our most popular writers for Sabbath Schools. Efforts will be made to render the Cabinet worthy of an extensive circulation.

ender the Cabinet worthy of an extensive circulation.

Ten copies will be sent to one address for 70 cents.

er copy. enty copies, to one address, 60 cents per copy. Thirty copies, to one address, 50 cents per copy.

May 11.

INTERESTING WORK.

ALTON TRIALS of Winthrop S. Gilman, who was indicted with Enoch Long, Amos B. Roff, Geo. H. Wallworth, Geo. H. Whitney, William Harned, John S. Noble, James Morss, Jr., Henry Tanner, Royal Weller, Reuben Gerry, and Thaddeus B. Hathbut; for the crime of Riot, committed on the night of the Tab of November, 1637, while engaged in defending a printing press from an attack made on it at that time, by an armed mob. Written out from notes of the trial, taken as the time, by a Member of the Bar of the Alton Municipal Court. Also, the trial of John Solomon, Levi Palmer, Horace Beall, Josiah Notter, Jacob Smith, David Butler, Wil liam Carr, and James M. Rock, indicted with James Jennings, Solomon Morgan, and Frederick Bruchy; for a riot committed in Alton, on the night of the 7th of November, 1837, in unlawfully and forcibly entering the Warehouse of Godfrey. Gilman & Co., and breaking up and destroying a printing press. Written out from notes taken at the time of trial, by William S. Lincoln, a Member of the Bay of the Alton Municipal Court. The work contains a lithographic view of the mobaltacking the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. For sale at 25, Cornhill. Price, 50 cts. May 11.

FREEDOM'S ALARM

FREEDOM'S ALARM

JUST RECEIVED at 25 Cornhill, price 12 1-9 cents,
'Freedom's alarm, or Lovejoy's voice from the grave.
Words by Miss L. H. S. Music composed in eight
parts, dedicated and presented to his bereaved family, by
their sympathizing friend and servant, Rev. Jonathan
Curtis. The profits arising from the sale of this work
will be appropriated to the benefit of the family of the
deceased.'

LITERARY.

HYMN. Howr, and sung at the Anti-Slavery

celebration in Charlestown on the 4th of July. Now joyous hail the genial light, The day once more we see, Which speaks of glorious deeds, and bright, And tells us, WE ARE FREE.

But while our fathers' God we praise, For freedom, choicest boon, Our humble voices let us raise For Libya's injur'd son.

While warm from Southern plains the gale

Is wafted to our ears, "Tis mingled with the negro's wail, And moistened with his tears. The cutting lash and clanking chain,

In dread array arise; The galling yoke and westing pain, With tender children's cries

We to their wails will ope our ear, Attentive hear their cries, For them will shed the pitying tear, With them will sympathise.

We'll firm remain an active band, Those injured ones to save, Till in Columbia's happy land

There breathes no fettered slave.

HYMN.

Written by M. P. ATWOOD, and sung at East Bradford, on the 4th of July.

Bright dawns a nation's jubilee, With peaceful light o'er land and sea; Freemen, awake and hail its dawn, Welcome with joy, this glorious morn. Sacred to liberty should be The birth-day of a nation free; Rise, then, the rights of man assert, And from th' oppress'd the scourge avert. Past is the hour of fearful strife, When 'fortune, sacred honor, life,' Were pledged against oppression's might, By patriot sires for freedom's right. Yet, though for all the boon was sought,

Those rights, for which they bravely fought, Slavery their pure, their brightening fame, Has clouded with its hateful name. Rise, then, in freedom's holy cause, Maintain your country's injured laws,

And brightly let her fires still glow, On altars rent and prostrate now. Let freedom's sun, all pure and bright, Long shed its pure and radiant light On freemen, not in name alone,

But most by deeds of virtue known.

Written by CLAUDIUS BRADFORD, and sung at a meeting of the Westford Anti-Slavery Society on the 4th

Behold, behold, how earth and sky Are green and bright; How spring and summer seem to vie To yield delight; But ah! there's something dims it all, And checks my verse, That hangs o'er Nature's face its pall, 'Tis Slavery's curse ! Hark! how the birds their gentle notes

Of Freedom raise; How all around the anthem floats Of prayer and praise; But ah! there's something, something jars With horrid tone, And all the lovely music mars,-'Tis Slavery's groan !

Shall Mercy's tears no longer flow?" Can Pity die? Can man forget his brother's wo, And woman's sigh?
Oh no;—while Reason holds her seat, And life remains, We'll pledge our highest efforts yet, To rend his chains.

THE LAPSE OF TIME. BY WM. C. BRYANT.

LAMENT who will, in fruitless tears, The speed with which our moments fly; I sigh not over vanished years But watch the years that hasten by. Look, how they come !- a mingled crowd

Of bright and dark but rapid days; Beneath them, like a summer cloud The wide world changes as I gaze. What! grieve that Time has brought so soon The sober age of Manhood on : As idly might I weep at noon

To see the blush of morning gone. Could I give up the hopes that glow In prospect like Elysian isles? And let the charming Future go, With all her promises and smiles?

The Future !-cruel were the power Whose doom would tear thee from my heart : Thou sweetner of the present hour ! We cannot-no, we will not part.

Oh, leave me still the rapid flight That makes the changing seasons gay— The grateful speed that brings the night, The swift and glad return of day;

The months that touch with added grace This little prattler at my knee, In whose arch eye and speaking face New meaning every hour I see;

The years that o'er each sister land Shall lift the country of my birth, And nurse her strength till she shall stand

The pride and pattern of the earth; Till younger commonwealths, for aid, Shall cling about her ample robe ;

And from her frown shall shrink afraid The crowned oppressors of the globe True, Time will seam and blanch my brow ! Well, I shall sit with aged men; And my good glass will tell me how

A grizzly beard becomes me then. And should no foul dishonor lie Upon my head when I am grev, Love yet shall watch my fading eye,

And smooth the path of my decay. Then haste thee, Time! 'tis kindness all That speeds thy winged feet so fast; sures stay not till they pall, And all thy pains are quickly pass'd.

Thou fliest and bear'st away our woes. And as thy shadowy train depart, The memory of sorrow grows A lighter burden on the heart.

SUMMER.

BY MISS LOUIZA PARKS. 'Tis Summer-glorious Summer-Look to the glad green earth, How from the grateful bosom, The herb and flower spring forth-These are her rich thanksgivings, Their incense floats above ! Father! what may we offer? Thy chosen flower-is love!

'Tis Summer-blessed Summ The lofty hills are bright. All nature's fountains sparkle-Shall ours have lesser light? No! bid each spirit praise Him Who hangs on every tree, A thousand living lyres, Awaking harmony !

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

NEW PHASE OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY. The people of the north have all along been stigmatized by their southern brethren, as wanting in generosity, magnanimity, and liberal feelcondemned as a set of wooden nut-meg selling, peddling, mercenary, and unprincipled sharpers,

Wander through the southern country, teaching The A B C from Webster's spelling book, Gallant and godly, making love and preaching, And gaining, by what they call 'hook and crook,' And what the moralist calls over-reaching,

We have been told of this so often, that we have finally settled down very contentedly under the charge, and its reiteration now ceases to affect our feelings in the slightest degree. On the part of the southerner he has claimed to be the very beau-ideal of gentlemanly deportment, lofty generosity, and in one word 'chivalry,' and we have not ventured to dispute his claims. True, we could not understand how it has happened that the cold, selfish, and mercenary north has contributed \$100,000 to the sufferers by the Charleston, S. C., while not a thirtieth part of that sum was offered by the whole of the generous' south to relieve the distress occaoned by the dreadful conflagration in New York. Besides, some of us have had an impression that whipping women was a species of chivalry' unknown to the days of Froissard and Sir Phillip Sidney; and it has required something more than Yankee ingenuity concile the act of compelling men to work with-out wages, with our old fashioned and puritanic notions of generosity and fair-dealing.

Latterly, however, our southern brethren have

been affording us a specimen of their 'chivalry,' and sacred 'honor,' which coming home, as it does, to our business and pockets, may possibly work a change in our estimation of these vaunted characteristics of our neighbors. It is well known that immense sums in the south and south-west, upon which long extensions have been obtained, are now becoming due, to the merchants and manufacturers of our northern cities. Of course, in these hard times, it is peculiarly unpleasant for 'chivalrous' gentlemen to be troubled with such visitants as duns, bank notifications, writs, and citations. What business have such functionaries as sheriffs and judges and juries, to interfere with the sovereign will and pleasure of a Mississippi planter? Are the shoulders of a southern gentleman to be profaned by the touch of a sheriff's fingers, and greasy writs thrust in his face, and his 'niggers,' and game-cocks, and race horses, sold Extract from a letter written by a young Indian girl, to a under the hammer, for the benefit of mercenary Yankees? Is it not 'glory enough' for the latter to have had the honor of peddling off their notions, to 'chivalrous' cotton growers, without listurbing the peace of the south, by their 'incendiary' duns, and processes? Are the merchants of New York and Philadelphia to be permitted to lay hands upon the 'peculiar property' of the south? Does not the Constitution ** ** The 23d of people a good deal. guarantee to the people of the south the right of speedy extermination. In Georgia the white holding 'this species of property,' and shall people have begun to gather the Indians and mean, narrow-souled northerners, under the have stationed them at Walker Court House. I rascally pretext of recovering their dues, be allowed to take it from its rightful owners? Is this the way in which the pledges of the great merchant meetings of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, in 1835, are to be redeemed? Is this a return for the great amount of southern ed there, under guard. The whites just take patronage bestowed upon them? Better would the Indians without waiting or warning. They with abolitionists, for in that case, the whole difficulty might be settled at once, by simply notions. I think that the Indians are distressed t have been for the south to have traded only carrying out Senator Preston's plan, and instead of suspending payment, suspend the creditor

himself to the first tree.

We learn from the Louisville Ky., Journal, that the planters of Mississippi are taking very spirited measures to protect their 'rights of property' in this crisis. In Lauderdale County, on people who were very sad, as if they meant to the night preceding the time for opening the spring term of the circuit, the court house was burned down! The judge attempted to hold the court in some other building, but the sheriff The duties then devolved on the coroner, but he too resigned, and the judge hought they had come to invade the neighbor-hood; but they were just going to the old counench to Judge Lynch! Very consolatory must it be to the anti-abolition creditors of 'our souththeir claims and suits are to be decided before that same learned and sagacious dignitary whose decisions in this section of the country and of Comments the abeliance in the neighborhood.—Journal of Comments the abeliance in the neighborhood.—Journal of Comments the abeliance in the neighborhood.—Journal of Comments in the neighborhood of the country in the neighborhood of the co against the abolitionists have been received with o much satisfaction.

A late letter from New Orleans says, that Brandon (Mississippi) Bank, has been razed to the ground by a mob, and that the same fate awaits the remainder of the Mississippi banks.' This seems to have been the result of a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, which was got up 'to take into consideration the course pursued by the banks.' We expect to hear soon that all such jugdes, juries, and sheriffs of Mississippi as fail to recognise the supreme authority of Judge Lynch, will be proincendiaries,' and 'emissaries,' and share the fate of the Vicksburg steam-doctors.

AMALGAMATION.

'The saints may do the same thing by The spirit, in sincerity, Which other folks are damned for doing.

So says Hudibras, and this sentiment will from amidst the reeking pollutions of practical amalgamation, are calling upon their allies and advocates at the north to extirpate the abolitionists by fire and sword, for the serious offence of as in the present instance, result in fatal conseallowing the free colored citizens of Pennsylvania to sit unmolested in a public Hall! The degradation of the miserable tribe. ollowing extract of a letter which we copy from the Pennsylvania Herald and Sentinel of the Winnebagoes came down the Mississippi, and 26th ult. and which was written by a southern encamped upon the extremity of an island, which gentleman, entirely opposed to the abolition extends along in the river opposite the village movement, to his friend in this city, also an op- of Dubuque. On Sabbath night, a number of ponent of our cause, ought to cover with shame all those who have raised the senseless cry of over to the Winnebago lodges, for purposes

Let them cease to expatiate upon the 'out-rage' of a white woman 'walking arm in arm with a black woman,' as a sufficient suplement for with a black woman, as a sufficient spology for A conflict ensued, which resulted in the death the atrocities of the mob; and give some of their of an aged squaw, and the dangerous maining pious horror of amalgamation a southerly di- of a number of others of either sex. One of the ection, for the especial benefit of their 'chival- villains, a Frenchman, has been committed for recuton, for the especial benealt of cheff carried villains, a Frenchman, has been committee to rous' lords and masters. Let their appeals and trial; but the leader, a young man named Singleton, has effected his escape. It is hoped that he may be arrested. Medical aid was Saxon blood be directed to the great moral la- promptly offered the wounded Indians, and the zar-house of southern slavery where practical murdered squaw was decently interred by the and loathsome amalgamation is recognized as citizens of Dubuque. It is resolved, we underone of the essential constituents, and natural stand, for the honor of the place, that no effort features of 'the patriarchal system.' suppose, in reading the extract which follows, and bring the criminals to justice.

ISCELLANEOUS.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

PHASE OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

sople of the north have all along been ed by their southern brethren, as wantnerosity, magnanimity, and liberal feele universal Yankee nation have been ed as a set of wooden nut-meg selling, mercenary, and unprincipled sharpers, ho

der through the southern country, teaching 3C from Webster's spelling book, digodly, making love and preaching, ning, by what they call 'hook and crook,' the moralist calls over-reacking,

t living.'

make themselves ridiculous. It is hardly worth while for sensible people to quarrel with them about their tastes: I presume they would seldom be troubled with fainting fits. Here very fine gentlemen think it no bad thing to yield themselves captive to the charms of on ebon dame. It would annue you to hear the remarks often made in private circles, and to compare them with the articles full of fire and fury put forth in the newspapers; it might convince you, that even here some portions of the community are as ill at ease on this subject as the boy who went through the church-yard at night, 'whisting aloud to keep his courage up.' So far as I can judge, the licentiousness of the whites is accomplishing more than any thing else for the overnhres of the system. The best blood of the south now gives vigor to limbs that wear the chain: and do you think they will always wear it without a struggle? Nor would it be strange if that pure and holy Being, in whose hand the power is, should make their own guilty passions the instruments of punishment.'

CHEROKEE AFFAIRS .- Every account which reaches us from the Cherokee country, proves that, thus far, the assurances of John Ross that there would be no resistance to the edict of removal, have been fully verified.

We subjoin extracts from two letters with opies of which we have been favored. The first was written by a gentleman from the East, attached to an engineer corps; and is dated oon after the day appointed for the completion of the false Treaty. The second is from a young Indian girl, at a missionary school, and addressed, one day later, from another part of the nation, to a friend who had left the Cherokee country for the North.

Extract from a letter dated ' Encampment on the Oothcheologa, between Cassville and New Echota, May 29,

I dare say many of our friends are troubling hemselves about our danger from the Indians. We never think of the subject. Many of the nhabitants are somewhat alarmed, but without eason. The Cherokees are a peaceable, inofensive people, and though they have all along said they would not acknowledge the treaty as treaty, and have made no preparations to nigrate, yet on the other hand they have made no sort of preparation or organization for esistance. The time fixed by the Treaty has expired, and the troops are scouring the coun-

try in every direction and bringing the Indians They have just begun, and no pretence at sistance has been made, and I doubt if there We are now encamped in a pretty ection of the country, the valley of the Oothcheologa, and it is probable that we shall remain where we are till the first of July. Where then, 'I cannot tell '-perhaps to locate the road from the North line of River ;-the State of Tennessee having granted the privilege of extending our road a few miles within their Territory.

friend at the North; and dated from a missionary school near Red Clay, Cherokee Nation, May 30, 1838.

The family has been in very bad health this spring. Mother was laid up in bed three days before the 23d of May, but she heard the best news, and she got better. Some of the people thought it was only trouble made us sic The greater part expected They had run away from the soldiers. They had nothing with them but the clothes they then lock up the doors every where, and leave all Tuesday the 29th of May, there must two hundred or more soldiers have marched by here. They went by with their bright gems glittering in the sunshine and beating their drums, and

playing fiddles and fifes, which seemed to the mock at them. nation is said to be between eight and nine thousand in different parts. As we were going from school to dinner, when we got to the branch, we heard the drums beating, and we thought they had come to invade the neighborcil ground where they are stationed.—The wheat has begun to head, and our garden looks

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin

OUTRAGE UPON THE INDIANS .- We find in the last number of the Iowa News, an account of a recent outrage upon a party of Winnebago Indians, which cannot fail to arouse indignation in every breast. These Indians are well known to be the most degraded of all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi; and to possess fewer of those traits of character which exalt humanity, even in the savage, than any of their race; they are cruel, treacherous, and wretchedly addicted to intemperance. Their treachery in the Black Hawk war, though 'truth to us,' was most contemptible. The inquiry naturally suggests itself, why is this tribe so much more degraded and miserable than all the rest? causes may be adduced for this, one is obvioustheir intercourse with the whites. This has been more intimate than that of any of the tribes now extant, and the results are revolting. apply to those slaveholders of the south, who. It is occurrences like that to which we are about to refer, which are constantly taking place, and are not made public because they transpire on

quences, which have caused much of the present

A few weeks since, a company of wandering genteel scoundrels, who infest that place, went amalgamation' against the friends of equal rather too revolting for allusion. Being resisted Let them cease to expatiate upon the 'out- by both Indians and squaws—an occurrence One would shall be spared by its civil authorities, to secure suppose, in reading the extract which follows, that the partiarchs of modern times, felt bound in the matter of concubinage as well as slave-holding, to 'follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors.'—Ib.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the large towns of Mississippi, to his friend in this city.

Here then are brought the elements of another themselves determined on summary vengeance, town of Mississippi, to his friend in this city.

'I have this morning received a letter from from which, as well as from the papers, I learn that your city has again been cursed by a mob. It has always seemed strange to me, that there should be such an opposition to the discussion of the slavery question in the free States. The violence of this opposition has increased the numbers and strength of the abolitionists with tenfold rapidity. I believe their views and operations are foolish and chimerical, but they have a right to talk about them; and if pretty young ladies will tenfold rapidity and if pretty young ladies will tenfold rapidity. I believe their views and operations are foolish and chimerical, but they have a right to talk about them; and if pretty young ladies will tenfold rapidity. I believe their views and operations are foolish and chimerical, but they have a right to talk about them; and if pretty young ladies will the find an arm with big black fellows, they only

like the present. There is but a single alterna- | rental affection-let any one who carries not in

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. THE AFRICAN UTOPIA.

N. Y., as we learn by the Herald of that place, a Mr. Brown, formerly of Liberia, was a prominent speaker. He gave a very glowing description of the Colony, stating that the luxuriant fertility of the soil exceeded that of any money which may be contributed for his aid. country with which he was acquainted. Two or three crops could be raised in a year. A nan could support a wife and ten children by laboring four hours only per day! The domestic animals, even, of Liberia, were as productive mind; a conversation about justice troubles it; as the soil. The goats were twice as prolific as the sight of a creditor fills it with confusion

ecturers not to draw too flattering a picture of at another man's table is not to be accounted for the state of things in Liberia, and of the happi- a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is huness of its colonists, especially when there are miliating to be the object of pity. no colored people present, to be influenced by it. That hatred of the colored man upon which wretched. Independence, so essential to the the Colonization Society mainly relies for coun- virtues and pleasures of a man-independence tenance and support, will not long tolerate the can only be maintained by setting bounds to idea of sending its victims to enjoy the comforts your desires, and owing no man any thing. A an amusing anecdote, in point. One of the stroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed most zealous acvocates of colonization, recently to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at last imwisited a township in an adjoining state, not possible, to pay punctually, many miles from this city, where, as usual, he expatiated at great length upon the beauties of rate at which his word must henceforth pass, Liberia. It was a paradise-an African Eden he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties —a land of 'milk and honey,' yams and cassa-da,—beautiful as a down-easter's lots on the blush. How desolate and woeful does his mind Penobscot and Madawaska, or a western specu- appear, now that the fence of truth is broken lator's prairie farms, 'and city lots to suit purdown! Friendship is next dissolved.

Chasers.' Then, too, the colonists, who were He felt it once; he now insinates here the very offscouring of the earth, down to by means of sentiments and professions which

whose degradation the heavenly light scarcely were once sincere. He seizes the moment of penetrated, were there all gentlemen and ladies unsuspecting affection to ensuare the friends of -living at their ease-blessed with abundance, his youth! borrowing money which he will —hving at their case—blessed with abundance, this youth! borrowing money which he will governors, judges, and clergymen,—no dying except of old age—but hale and hearty, feasting they must hereafter answer. At this rate he upon the fat of the land—marrying and giving sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being in marriage. The orator closed by an earnest loved. He swallows up the provision of aged appeal for money to aid in transporting the vi-cious and degraded blacks who were a nuisance The loss of truth is followed by the loss of huhere, to the 'land of promise.' But it would'nt manity .- His calls are still importunate, he pro The audience, whose prejudices had been ceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. pretty fully inflamed by the abuse which the genuity, which in a better cause might have ilprator had poured upon the colored population, lustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law, revolted at the idea of paying money to send to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the nuisances' into such a state of felicity; -- and appearance of wealth-to sow unobserved the gave the orator to understand that they had no seeds of fraud .- Dr. Charters. dea of contributing funds to make the blacks o much better off than they themselves were. and that if Liberia was really what it had been improvements have been made of late in the

r the 'niggers.' ous public dinner, at the expense of the people, inventor of this peculiar art of m very few of whom were permitted to partake of the bounty. This appeared to us, at that time, Yankee by the name of Charles Goodyear, forand dangerous usurpation, which, if left unchecked, might be extended indefinitely. We with the Rexbury (Mass.) India Rubber Comchecked, might be extended indefinitely. We pany, of which the agent in this city is Mr. S. were then the humble editor of a paper in Boston, called the Boston Christian Herald, the only journal in that city at the time, we believe, place of rag-paper to any considerable extent, glaring encroachment upon the rights of free happened.

Speaking of paper, we ought to mention that but representation, and a greater act of tyranny we received a Boston Transcript the other day than that which caused the overthrow of tea in printed on paper made of common beach grass, Boston harbor. We published several columns by Isaac Sanderson, of Milton, Mass. Worse

The tyrannical principles of the city of Boston could not have been better exemplified than by the appointment of Rev. Hubbard Winslow extract from a London letter in the United as their Orator, whose writings in opposition states Gazette; 'Speaking of the Queen, it appears that Mr Sully has had his sixth and last the day, with his definition of liberty—'to do sitting. It does not appear—what, however, is and to publish what the voice of the brother- notorious here—that the daughter of that achood will allow and protect,' have by their complished artist has very lately had the chance strangeness, rather than their ability or merit, of an interview with her Majesty. The fact is, brought the writer into public notice. The that Mr S. wished her to sit one day with the junto of Boston selected a man as their mouth. royal garb on-to save the Queen the troublewhose will they knew would be in subjection to theirs. know if Miss S. would like to see her; and The Rev. orator, thus elated, inflated, intoxica- came in. The scene that ensued may be ed with vanity, undertakes in his new berth, to agined. Bear in mind the young American to play the political partizan; and among oth- lady is in the Queen's dress and seat. The r things, to reel off a toast containing a nom- latter looked up at her in the 'most amusing

pading their tables with wines and liquors, a little taken by surprise. Victoria is a good-Patriotic men in these days will seize on all hearted girl, past all doubt, and she rather public occasions to discountenance the use of likes the Americans, I think.' pirituous liquors; for if such liquors are rejected on all public occasions, they will soon be dissed in private.

BURDETT WASHINGTON

for the purpose of soliciting aid in redeeming two countries.' his children from slavery. His artless, yet spirit-stirring, heart-melting eloquence, will nevr be forgotten by those who heard him give the istory of his wrongs. The circumstances attending the selling of his daughter and her babe, and for them; but to hear of their dying to sin, and be forgotten by those who heard him give the ending the selling of his daughter and her babe, and especially those of his little son, are enough sun to sun. Yet so great was his desire to the sweets of liberty, that a part of every sight, and many times the whole night was occupied in the severest labor, for the purpose of buying himself, his wife, and his children. Fen years ago he bought his wife—five years ago he bought himself—and four years ago he bought himself—and four years ago he hought his son, then but eight vears of age. ight, and many times the whole Ten years ago he bought his wife-five years ago he bought himself-and four years ago he ught his son, then but eight years of age.

A short time previous to his last visit to this ity, another of his sons and his son's wife and ild, were sold to Mr. Armfield of Washingon, D. C., for the purpose of being sent to Lo eposed in his honesty and his piety, by the ood people around him, that four gentlemen ame forward and loaned him two thousand dotars for that purpose, on condition he would try increases the rank and file of the Army 500; making are for that purpose, on condition he would try and it within two years. The money was water) frontier. aid to Mr. Armfield, and within a fortnight the ood old man was permitted once more to clasp

bis children in his arms.

He very soon left his family for the purpose of getting the friends of humanity, in different parts of the country, to aid him in refunding the money. The friends who made him the loan, commenced the subscription list, by giving him two hundred and fifty dollars—to which he added, in different places, about nine hundred and fifty dollars. Since that time, he and his son have paid from their hard earnings two hundred and fifty dollars besides the interest. Leaving a balance of about six hundred dollars now to be raised.

Latest account from Canada state that Sir John Colbonne had put a stop to the recruiting of the regiment of colored people in the upper provinces, and given general orders for disbanding the militia, on account of their tendency to keep up the excitement rather than allay it. He expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the course taken by our government, and all his exertions appear to be on the side of peace and amity.

An English Pie.—At a dinner given by the Mayor of the Great Western, being a guest, a splendid chicken pic was served up, which was prepared and baked in Brisiol, Eng., for presentation by Capt. H. to the Mayor. It is said to have been as good as when it first came out of the oven. ave paid from their hard earnings two hun-red and fifty dollars besides the interest. eaving a balance of about six hundred dollars on. It is said to have been came out of the oven.

now to be raised. Let any friend of the Savier—let any one Mr. Senator Grundy has been nominated and conwho knows by experience the yearnings of pa- firmed as Attorney General of the United States.

tive—a sad one—but we had well nigh forgot-ten it—the annihilation of the Indian race! of this grey headed disciple, and he can but feel it a privilege to aid. He has been a member of the Baptist church in Alexandria, for thirty eight years. His testimonials are signed by At a late colonization meeting in Cazenovia, Dr. P. Bradley of Washington, Rev. S. H. Con-

Mercantile Journal.

On Being in Debr .- To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debt haunts the ose of this country, the sheep, fourfold!! even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge.

We think it would be well for colonization The borrower is servant to the lender. A life We have just heard of habit of boundless expense undermines and de

He felt it once; he now insinates himself

INDIA RUBBER PAPER .- It is marvellous what represented to be, it was quite too good a place manafacture of goods from India Rubber. were shown yesterday an India Rubber Newspaper, being a copy of the Boston Courier. It was easily read, and looked very respectably. THE BOSTON MUNICIPAL CELEBRATION, AND was easily lead, and noned the proceeding, though too flimsy for convenience. We were en years ago, the Municipal authorities of Boston commenced the practice of treating, by inviting their friends and partizans to a sumptudeal cheaper than common printing paper! The be a very bold stretch of power-a daring merly of New Haven, but at present connected ich raised its warning voice against this though stanger things than this would be, have

leclaiming against this unlawful act, but with paper, made of rags, we have seen; in fact, it out an apparent effect at the time.—Most of the editors had been carefully secured by invitation. The evil practice has been continued, and is now riveted upon the necks of the people, as a 'time honored institution.'

The evil practice has been continued, and is pers to several of the sovereigns of Europe.—

Jour. of Commerce.

A Queen by Proxy. The following is an ece, whose principles of liberty were known to and he asked consent, which was given. When things were in this position, th The example of the Boston city authorities dere lent also to frown upon temperance by

> GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS. The following interes ing paragraph appears in the Houston 'National Ban ner' of the 8th of June : We are extremely gratified to learn that Gen Hen-

It will be recollected by many, that the colored man whose name stands at the head of this article, was in this city about two years ago, for the wrongs of soliciting aid in address. It was not the same transfer of the

THE 'LIVING SACRIFICE.' All would reign with and suffering their will to be resigned to the will of the and especially those of his fittle son, are enough and suffering their will to be resigned to the will of the to melt a heart of stone. He is sixty-three years for age, and until within five years has been a slave, working for his master every day from will hear it. 'Tis very unpleasing to flesh and blood the sum. Yet so great was his desire to 'tis too spiritual a gospel for the carnal mind to relish A Mexican paper states that a formidable army was

> fighting their battles over again. Hazards of Steam Navigation.-The Philadelphia National Gazette estimates that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty lives were destroy-

ton, D. C., for the purpose of being sent to Louisiana, and had started on their journey. The
old man mourned and prayed over the loss of
his children for about a month, and then began
to make efforts to borrow the money to purchase
their freedom. And so great was the confidence
their freedom. And so great was the confidence
reposed in his honesty and his piety, by the INCREASE OF THE ARMY .- The Army Bill has rec

to raise the money among his friends, and re-fund it within two years. The money was which is less than 1 1-2 men to each mile of (land and Latest account from Canada state that Sir John Col-

HISTORT CONTROVERSY RESPECTING SLAVERY

Preparing for Publication!

THE

Wm. L

32,50 peres marks for All letter rule is imposition and latter letter

An adoe

ich Rogers, 1

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AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES. From the year 1830 to 1838

Every man should let his man-servant, and nan his maid-servant go free, that none shou imself of them. Thus saith the Lord-Ye i earkened unto me, in proclaiming libers his brother, and every man to his neigh

THE existing controversy respecting An very comprises the most momentous intestin which has arisen during the nineteenth centre. ncludes the elevation of nearly di man beings from the most appaling an debasement, to the character and rank of ity. Whether therefore we refer to the gresults, or to the magnitude of the interest involved, that sacred warfare is no less the contribution of the magnitude. e sensibilities of the philanthrop to the participants and to the convulsion. When the clangor ceased by the triumph of the An after they shall have brought thought to the obedience of Christopher to the obedience of Chri itement which is now produced be battle-field shall have been de e batterieur saar hat's been deprive even then the annals of the present con will comprise one of a very instru-te history of our eventful times. Look at the combatants. It is don

deavoring to crush and strang rly love, seconded by evangelica assault upon selfishness and vice arong holds. Upon the battlement stand armed in all dread and sau merable 'principalities, powers, of this world, and spiritual wiel their breast-plate. They carry For a helmet, they wear 'the wield 'the sword of the spin God'—while their evangelica and cemented by 'all prayer. ounted as sheep for the slaughter counted as sneep for the saughter, yet the anardness, because they are certain, and they will be more upone to the holy war, that they will be more upone to the saughter and the strike from its commence that the saughter is the saughter than the strike from its commence the saughter in the strike from its commence the saughter in the strike from its commence.

sho have never either slept upon guard, ur post, to preserve a compendious mem he important facts of every kind which have wring the first seven years of the conflict, relatery ery in the United States of America. It is signed to issue a standard volume very essentially illustrative topic, reno rhich is connected with the grand in and thus to present to our citizens, and the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, tive of the affecting disputation ents, and a chronological record ive, to supersede all reference to ess where very minute details or the cy may be indispensable. Boston, January 1, 1838.

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